VOL. III. NUMB. 128.

DUNLAP'S

Pennsylvania Packet

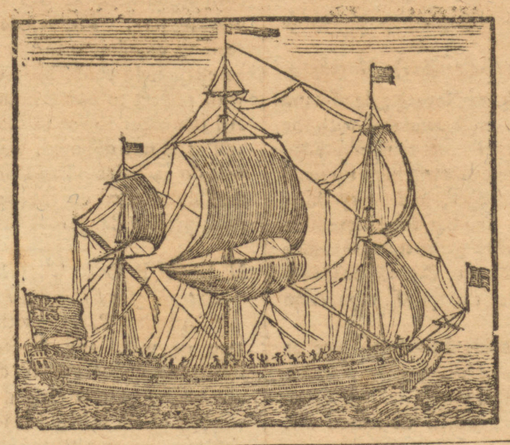
OR,

GENERAL

THE

ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1774.



An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT *of the* PLAGUE; *together with a short narrative of the* many *dreadful ravages it has occasioned in the city of London, from the earliest time, to the year* 1665, *wherein* 68,566 *perished of that fatal disorder only.*

AS all the nations on this side of Europe, have been for some time past alarmed with that dreadful disorder the plague, which now rages in Poland, and the western parts of the Turkish empire, we hope it will not be unentertaining to many of our readers, if we lay before them the opinion of some great writers on that subject, and also an account of the devastation made by it at different times.

The plague (says Dr. Mead) is a most acute fever, arising from a poisonous effluvia, brought from the eastern countries, lodging itself among bale goods, which when exposed to the air, proves fatal to the bystander, unless the poison is immediately expelled.

Hoffman says, the venom is swallowed with the air, and insinuates itself into the salival juice; whence it assaults the head, brain, nerves, and animal spirits, producing a stupidness in the head, a sleepiness, forgetfulness, inquietude and loss of strength. All which are generally signs of the plague, and are of a more violent and quick operation, in proportion to the virulence of the poison.

This disease differs from other contagions, malignant, and eruptive fevers, because it is the most acute, and sometimes kills on the first, and sometimes on the second day. In our climate it does not become epidemic, from a bad way of living or unhealthy air, but happens when it is most serene, and is imported from hot countries, particularly the Levant. Nothing brings on this distemper sooner than fear, a dread of death, or a sudden consternation of the mind. If the pestilential poison is not expelled to the external parts, it is certainly fatal.

To trace this calamitous disease from its origin would be impossible; but that it is very ancient is indisputable, it being often mentioned by the oldest writers now extant. Besides it being often mentioned in the old testament. Homer, the most antient Heathen author. tells us what devastation it made at the siege of Troy, in the Grecian army, when the dispute arose between Agamemnon, and Achilles.

" Latona's son a dire contagion spread,
" And fill'd the camp with mountains of the dead:
" The King of men his reverend Priest defy'd,
" And for the King's offence the people dy'd."

All the latter Greek authors, whose works have come to our hands, mention the pestilence, and consistent with their own notions of religion, considered it as an immediate judgment of the gods, for some great offence committed by the people, without enquiring into the natural causes.

It is often mentioned by Livy, who laments the losses which their armies suffered from the pestilence when they crossed into Africa. When the Roman empire was stripped of many of its best provinces by the Huns, Goths, and Vandals, and the seat of sovereignty transferred from Rome to Constantinople, the pestilence often became more fatal to the northern Barbarians, when they approached south to the Mediterranean, than it did to the natives themselves.

To enumerate all that is found in history conserning the plague, by which so many of the human race have been swept away, would swell this essay to a volume, we shall, therefore, only mention two more, and then proceed to relate its progress and effects in London.

We are told in the history of the Crusades, that above one hundred thousand of the Europeans who went on that romantic expedition, died of the plague, at Smyrna, Antioch, and other parts of the east; and it is almost recent, that the plague broke out at Marseilles (1726) which destroyed above nine tenths of the inhabitants of that populous city, and although our trade to the Mediterranean was then very extensive, yet happily it was not brought into this kingdom.

The first time we meet with any mention of the plague in London, is in the year 1347, and 21st of Edw. III. when a dreadful pestilence broke out, said to have been brought from India, and carried off prodigious numbers of people, by which the consumption of all sorts of provisions were so exceedingly lessened, that,

	l.	s.	d.
A fine horse formerly worth forty shillings, was sold at	0	6	8
The best fed ox, at	0	4	0
The best cow, at	0	1	0
The best heifer, or steer, at	0	0	6
The best weather, at	0	0	4
The best ewe, at	0	0	3
The best lamb, at	0	0	2
The best hog, at	0	0	5
A stone of wool, at	0	0	9

This shocking distemper continued to rage so violently, that the common burying places were not large enough to receive the dead bodies, and people were obliged to purchase ground for that purpose; particularly Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, who purchased a piece of ground, inclosed with a brick wall, and dedicated it to the purpose of burying the dead; and it is recorded that Sir Walter Manny, purchased a piece of ground adjoining to St. Bartholemew's hospital, in which fifty thousand persons were buried, who all died of the plague, and a Latin inscription was afterwards fixed on a stone cross, near the premises, of which the following is a translation.

" A great plague raging in the year of our Lord
" 1347, and within the bounds of the present
" monastery, were buried more than fifty thou-
" sand bodies of the dead, besides many others,
" thenceforward to the present time; whose souls
" the Lord have mercy upon. Amen."

In the year 1361, a dreadful plague broke out in France, and as it was apprehended that it might either be communicated to London, or revived therein, by the putrifying of the blood, and entrails of beasts, which the butchers used to throw into the streets, the King issued his commands to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to the following effect.

That all sorts of cattle to be killed for the sustenance of the city, be carried as far as the town of Stratford on the east, and the town of Knightsbridge on the west, there to be slain, and their bowels to be there cleansed, and brought together with the flesh to the city to be sold; and all butchers transgressing against their ordinance, to forfeit all the beasts killed, and to be imprisoned one year.

Notwithstanding this prudent care, the pestilence reached England, where it ravaged to such an astonishing degree, that in the city of London only, twelve hundred persons perished in the space of two days; a prodigious number, indeed, if we consider the great difference of population between those times and the present.

A most dreadful plague broke out in London in 1407, and 8th of Hen IV. which raged to such a degree as to destroy thirty thousand of the inhabitants in a very short time, which considerably lessened the price of all sorts of provisions, so that a quarter of wheat was sold for three shillings and six-pence.

In 1523, and 15th of Hen. VIII. the plague raged so violently in London, that, the King removed to Eltham, the term was postponed, and the city so much deserted by its inhabitants, that the festival of Christ's nativity, was that year called the still Christmas.

In the year 1543, and 34th of Henry VIII. the plague raged so violently in London, that a great number of the citizens died, and the term was adjourned to St. Albans.

About four years afterwards, 1547, London was again visited with the plague, which carried off great numbers of its inhabitants.

In the year 1563, the plague broke out violently in London, and on the fifth of July, the Lord Mayor, by order of her Majesty, commanded the master and wardens of the company of clerks, to enquire the number of those who died of the plague, within their respective parishes, and to make a certificate thereof; and that the curates and church-wardens should give notice to them of such houses where the plague appeared, and to forbid every person in such houses coming to church, the space of one month following, after the plague had been in it, and to fix a blue cross on the door, with a writing underneath, signifying that the infection was there, and to avoid it. It was further ordered on the ninth, that every man, in every street and lane, should make bonfires three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till the infection should cease. The number of people that died of the plague, and other diseases this year, amounted to twenty thousand, three hundred and seventy two.

In 1569, the plague broke out again in London, which occasioned the term of Michaelmas to be adjourned to that of Hillary; and the Lord Mayor issued his order for preventing its spreading, by hindering idle persons going about who might disperse it among the citizens.

In 1591, the plague broke out in London so violently, that notwithstanding the most salutary measures were taken to stop its progress, it took off no less than ten thousand, six hundred and seventy-five citizens.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth, when King James made his public entry into London, the rejoicings on that occasion were obliged to be postponed to the following year, on account of the plague, which at that time raged so violently in the city, that within the city it carried off thirty thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight persons, three thousand and ninety of whom died in one week.

At the accession of Charles the first, like that of his father, the citizens of London were again obliged to defer their rejoicings, on account of the plague, which raged so violently in the city and suburbs, that in one year it carried off thirty-five thousand, four hundred and seventy people, besides upwards of eighteen thousand who died of other distempers. The effects of this fatal calamity is beautifully painted by Bishop Hall, in a sermon preached before the court at that time.

In the year 1635 London was again visited with the plague, which raged so violently, that within the space of one year, it took off ten thousand, four hundred citizens, on which account the fairs of St. Bartholemew, and Southwark, were for that year suppressed.

The last and most dreadful plague, that the city of London has been afflicted with, broke out in the beginning of May 1665. The cause of this calamity was ascribed to the importation of infected goods from Holland, where the plague had committed great ravages the preceding year.

The week wherein this most dreadful distemper was first discovered, it carried off nine persons, whereby the citizens were so greatly alarmed, that an universal dread diffused itself amongst people of all ranks: But the week after, the number, according to the bill of mortality, being reduced to three, the fears of the citizens were greatly alleviated. The next week, however, the number increasing to fourteen, and progressively to forty-three, the people were struck with consternation, and many of them had thoughts of leaving the city: But in the month of June, the number having gradually increased to 470 a week, the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens fled for safety, all being instantly in an amazing hurry, and the city emptying itself into the country, the streets and roads were excessively crouded with carriages and passengers. In July the bill increasing to 2010, all houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarce any thing to be seen therein but grass growing, innumerable fires to purify the air, coffins, pest-carts, red crosses upon doors, with the inscription of " Lord have mercy upon us!" and poor women in tears, with dismal aspects, and woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave! And scarce any other sounds to be heard than those incessantly repeated from the windows, " Pray for us!" And the dismal call of " Bring " out your dead!" With the groans of the dying, and the melancholy tolling of bells for bodies ready for the grave! But what greatly added to this distressful scene, was the spectator's own reflection, that he himself should perhaps soon make one among the dismal objects, whose groans resounded in his ears.

Under these deplorable circumstances, the citizens, when in the greatest want of spiritual guides, were forsaken by their parochial ministers, when those who had been just before ejected from the pulpits, considering their indispensible duty in this dreadful visitation, were induced, though contrary to law, to supply their place; upon which the people, laying aside the distinction of churchmen and dissenters, joyfully resorted to church, where the concourse was so exceeding great, that these non-conformist ministers were frequently obliged to clamber over the pews to get to the pulpit; and if ever preaching had a better effect than ordinary, it was at this time, when the people listened with the utmost eagerness, and attended as if their salvation depended upon every word they heard.

In the month of September death rode triumphant, for the burials then amounted in one week to 6988; but the week after the bill falling to 6544, gave some glimmering hopes that this dreadful distemper was past its crisis: However, the great increase the week following to 7165, reimmerged the survivors into an abyss of horror and despair; for now they were struck with the dreadful apprehensions, that in a few days the living would not be sufficient to bury the dead. They were, however, happily mistaken; for after this, the contagion gradually decreased, till it pleased the Almighty to restore this desolate city to its pristine state of health; after the direful ravages of this distemper had swept off 68,566 persons, which, together with those who died of other diseases, made the bill of mortality for this year amount to 97,306. Many thousands of the dead bodies were carried out in pest-carts, and thrown into holes dug for that purpose at the place called Holloway-mount.

As to the natural causes of this last pestilence, physicians differed greatly: However, Dr. Baynard observes, that during the havock made by it, there was a general calmness and serenity of weather, without the least wind or rain; and through the great scarcity of nitre in the air, the fires in the streets were with great difficulty made to burn; and by its extreme rarefraction, which was doubtless increased by these fires, the birds panted for breath, and those of the larger sorts were observed to fly more heavily than usual.

We cannot conclude this article without remarking that England was never in greater danger of being infected with the plague than at present.

The Russian officers now in the Levant, will acquire great riches, and as that will doubtless be in goods, the product of those islands, which being sent to England, may unwarily be bought up, either by the ignorant, or those who act from motives of covetousness, and those goods being exposed to sale, it is impossible to imagine what dreadful consequences may ensue.

Salem County, West New-Jersey, Feb. 22, 1774.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Friday the 22d day of April next, the plantation late the property of JOHN RAY, or part thereof as case may require, situate in Upper Alloways Creek township, whereon is a good saw mill, and two dwelling-houses; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

MASON AND DORSEY,

In Water-street, a little below Walnut-street, have for SALE, the following GOODS, viz.

RUM and molasses, by the hogshead; loaf, lump, and Muscovado sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, and rice; allspice, pepper, ginger, and mustard; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon; Weston and country made snuff; brimstone, allom, copperas, and salt-petre, by the keg, or otherwise; indigo, madder, logwood, redwood, and fustick; wrapping paper, cotton, bar lead, and shot; bar iron, of the best quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, steel. Also choice mackarel, and a quantity of excellent pork, with sundry other articles.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hospital, on the night of the 29th of September last, a dark brown MARE, seven years old, high spirited, about fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots remarkably fast, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white spots occasioned by the saddle; she has had the pole evil, which may be observed by a scar. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if stolen, for mare and thief the above Reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

March 29, 1774.

THE Subscriber requests the favour of all who are indebted to him while he practised Physic and Surgery in the county of Lancaster, that they will pay off their accounts to WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq; in Lancaster, or to himself in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ROBERT BOYD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a servant girl, who has two years and a half to serve; she is much used to tending children, and can do house-work and cook: She can be recommended for her honesty. Enquire of the Printer.

Salem, in New-Jersey, March 11, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the subscribers, That by an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, Tuesday the twelfth day of April next is appointed for them to appear, at the Court-house in Salem, before GRANT GIBBON and ANDREW SINNICKSON, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the said Court, to shew cause why an assignment of the said subscribers estates should not be made for the benefit of their creditors, and their persons discharged from imprisonment.

JAMES GARDINER,
GEORGE MEYERS.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1774.

To be exposed to SALE by Public Vendue, the fifth day of next month, on the premises, the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT healthy, pleasant, and valuable plantation in the township of Bristol, and county of Bucks, on which JOSEPH WHITE resides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are wood-land, about 6 acres of apple orchard, about 34 acres of meadow, which do not require manure; the remainder fields for tillage, &c. the dwelling house near the center stands high, and the fields and meadows may be viewed from the house; a large barn very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houses, sheep-house, and cart house, a large milk-house supplied by a spring never known to fail. It is expected lime will suit the upland soil well; and lime-stone may be brought by water at a moderate expence near the place.

To be exposed to sale at the same place and same day, a plantation in tenure of JOHN WRIGHT, adjoining the above, containing about 170 acres, on which is a dwelling-house and barn, a small orchard of apple trees, about 65 acres or upwards of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow ground, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. These places are about 5 miles from Bristol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. One third part of the purchase money being immediately paid, a deed and possession will be given; the remainder will be taken in stated payments, with interest. Draughts of these places may be seen in Bristol, and at the London Coffee-house in Philadelphia; and application may be made to JOHN PEMBERTON in said city.

It is desired, those who incline to purchase, or attend the sale, may be punctual to the time, that the time of selling may not be so tedious as is too common in the country.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

From the MONTHLY LEDGER.

History of AMELIA GRAY.

I AM the only daughter of a gentleman who was educated for a mercantile life, and who, by a series of successful adventures, soon after his engagement in trade, had added sufficient to his paternal estate to purchase the family seat of a baronet in a neighbouring county. To this antient pile he retreated, at the age of forty, from the hurry of business and the town, to spend the remainder of his days in the rural quietude of lawns, groves, and gardens. He amused himself several months in making some ornamental alterations about his new dwelling; but these were no sooner accomplished, than he began to think of an engagement, which, in the perpetual recurrence of mercantile affairs, had hitherto made but little impressions upon his mind. In short, he made his addresses to the eldest daughter of the Lord of the adjacent manor, and had the pleasure to find them accepted. She was a lady on whose amiable endowments he soon built the warmest hopes of his future felicity for many years to come. But, alas! how unstable and perishing are all terrestrial enjoyments! how uncertain the accomplishment of purposes formed on the most flattering ground of human expectation! the excellent object of his affection lived just long enough to bear him one pledge of mutual endearment, and then bid adieu to the society of a husband, and the pleasing expectation of the duties of a mother. About two hours before her departure she summoned all the fortitude of a mind, accustomed to devotion, and, with a voice which bespoke the most tender sympathy, spoke to my father as follows. "My dearest, my most affectionate husband! the moment of our separation is fast approaching; that solemn moment, which must dissolve an undefiled union, must put a period to each endearing intercourse, and tender appellation. Heaven is my witness, I have tenderly loved you. Your love for me has been equal. We mutually cherished hopes of length of days, and had purposed to dedicate them to the duties of religion, the offices of charity, and the virtuous education of the children which God should give us: by his blessing I have borne you this little daughter; she is unconscious of my present weakness, and my prayers for her welfare. May God Almighty bless and keep her by his grace, and more immediately bless you, her afflicted father. May the aid of his spirit support you, and cheer your solitary moments, when I shall be no more. I bless his immortal name, I fear not a final separation from you; through his infinite mercy, I am going to an holy habitation; and, through that mercy, I trust you shall follow after. I thank you for all your tenderness, and bid you farewel."

My father bore this stroke of providence with religious resignation; but soon found himself unable to relish, as before, the splendour of opulence, or the common endearments of society, in vain were the endeavours of his numerous circle of friends exerted to afford him consolation: unaccustomed as he had been to disappointments, he could not bear the weight of one like this. He grew serious, dejected, and melancholy; and followed, in a few months, his lovely partner to the world of spirits. I was left, by my father's will, to the joint guardianship of my grandfather and another relation, for whom my parents had a peculiar regard: their tender care over me, through the several periods of infancy, childhood, and youth, deserves all grateful acknowledgment. Had my excellent parents lived a few years longer, to impress on my mind the sentiments of filial endearments, my tears of sorrow for their departure must have been plentifully shed; but, as I never knew them, I have had less cause to mourn their loss, than to rejoice in the abundant kindness of those intrusted with the care of my education. Distinguished, themselves, for literature, and those qualities which still more adorn the mind, they superintend my education from a motive of religion, and zeal for my advancement in the sciences. They had the satisfaction to find me willing to cooperate with their endeavours respecting the latter; nor shall I be accused of vanity, if I say, that in relation to the former their hopes were not wholly disappointed; for, under circumstances so peculiarly favourable, vice in me had been as peculiarly odious. My fortune, far from being slender at first, has now augmented to a sum, which according to vulgar computation, has thirty-thousand charms.

In point of personal charms, I have no pretensions to approach towards that imaginary standard, which mankind suppose to be somewhere erected, but which the diversity of their opinions demonstrates they have never been able to find. I am content with the features which heaven has given; and I acquiesce in the misfortune of accidental deformity. Under these circumstances, however, you will not be surprized if I tell you, I have had my real or pretended admirers from various quarters: but, as I consider the matrimonial engagemet as a tie of the utmost moment to me, I have hitherto treated the flattery of coxcombs with indifference or disdain, the offers of more serious men with caution, and remain the mistress of my own affections. I consider myself capable, in my present situation, of passing through life with pleasure to myself and benefit to others. I find myself at leisure to range in the flowery fields of literature, and to contemplate the wonderous works of the celestial architect, so finely displayed around me; and also for the social duties of administering comfort to the widow and the fatherless; of visiting the sick, and of affording relief to the indigent of various classes. From employments of this kind I derive a secret satisfaction, which far exceeds my ideas of the happiness of some married women, whose fortunes were the principal objects of their husband's addresses. They have infinitely more charms for me, than the constituents of modern grandeur, the glitter of Assemblies, the pomp of equipage, and the decorations of a palace. The one I consider as a constant source of wonder and delight, the other of perpetual inquietude and satiety. You are therefore to consider my future letters as virgin productions, in which I shall make occasional reflections on the manners and customs of mankind, on the important business of education, and the unchangeable obligation of morality and religion.

AMELIA GRAY.

NEWBERN, (*North-Carolina*) *March* 14.

LAST week we had a very severe gale of wind at North and North-East, attended with the most heavy rains that has ever been remembered in this country; the waters came down in such torrents as to sweep away mills, bridges, and every thing that obstructed its passage, and has done incredible damage to the roads; a very great inconvenience at present, as we have no County Courts, or Overseers of the roads, to order the speedy reparation of them.

We hear of several vessels forced on shore at the Bar with the late gale of wind, among which is the brig Neptune, Capt. King, belonging to Messrs. Knight and Green, which 'tis feared will be lost.

The schooner Elizabeth, Captain Greenaway, from Philadelphia to this place, on her passage shipped a very heavy sea, which threw her on her beam ends, shifted her ballast, and near filled her with water; they were then obliged to cut away her masts, in order to right her, which they did; but having five feet water in her hold, and a very heavy sea, they were obliged to run her on shore near Cape Hatteras, to save their lives. As soon as she struck, she went to pieces, and the people jumped into the surf, and very providentially saved all their lives; a very remarkable providence attending Mr. Batchelor, of Philadelphia, the owner of the vessel, who, in struggling in the surf, was near being carried away, when one of the seamen, who was happily thrown farther up on the beach, ran in again and saved him.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 17.

We are favoured with the following remarkable intelligence, which we hope may be the means of bringing to light so mysterious an occurrence, and prove serviceable to those who are concerned in it. Some time last December a sloop, about 100 hogsheads burthen, stood in for Machotick Creek, on Potowmack, and ran aground on a mud bank, a little way up the creek. Soon after a decent well looking man, dressed in black, with a gold laced hat, came on shore from the sloop, and calling at a gentlewoman's house in the neighbourhood, told her he was bound for Alexandria, to purchase a load of wheat, but that his hands had left him, and he wanted the loan of a horse to carry him to Leeds-Town, to engage others. Being disappointed in getting a horse, he went to a planter's house a few miles distant, where he lodged all night, went off in the morning, and has never been heard of since. On his way he stopped at a petty ordinary, where he left three ruffled shirts, a neat fowling piece, and a great coat; but carried with him a pair of saddle bags, which the landlord concluded, from their weight, contained a considerable sum of money. After the vessel had continued near a fortnight in the creek, with her sails standing, some of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood went on board; and, upon searching her, found neither provisions, water, chests, papers, or any other effects, than one feather bed, a gold laced hat, a sailor's jacket, a pair of trowsers, some cooking utensils, and two sea compasses made in Salem. She is a long sharp built vessel, with only a cabin, containing five births, and hold. On her stern is painted, in white letters, FALMOUTH PACKET; and the same words, in letters made of cloth, are on her pendant.

Capt. Russell, from Fincastle, brings the disagreeable intelligence, that a general discontent appears among the Indian nations; that the Cherokees and Shawanese have combined together; and that, in short, the frontier inhabitants are under the most dreadful apprehensions, from the ill temper prevailing amongst these barbarians.

BOSTON, *March* 21.

We hear from Nantucket, that on Wednesday the 9th inst. about eight o'clock in the morning, they had the most violent gust of wind that perhaps was ever known there; but it lasted only about a minute; it seemed to come in a narrow vein, and in its progress blew down and totally destroyed the LIGHTHOUSE on that island, besides several shops, barns, &c. Had the gust continued fifteen minutes, it is thought it would not have left more than one half the buildings standing, in the course that it passed; but we do not hear of any persons receiving much hurt, nor much damage done, except the loss of the Lighthouse, which in every respect is considerable.

We hear that Capt. West, of the schooner Hawk, belonging to Salem and bound to Baltimore, on the 7th ult. took up the crew of the brig Fanny, Capt. Mosely, bound to Lisbon, at the hazard of the lives of his own people.

FAIRFIELD, *March* 14.

At a legal Town-meeting, holden this day in this town, the question relating to the colony's claim to the western lands, called Susquehanna, and the dangerous consequences that it is feared will follow from the colony's undertaking to assert their claim thereto, and exercise jurisdiction and government there, as lately resolved, were considered, when G. Selleck Silliman, and Jonathan Sturges, Esquires, were chosen a Committee, to repair to Middletown on the last Wednesday in this month, to meet and confer with the Committees from the other towns in this colony, what measures it may be most prudent to adopt, to prevent those dangerous consequences; and then adjourned the meeting to 9 o'clock in the forenoon, on the next Freemens meeting day, in order to receive the report of the said Committee; having first appointed a Committee to prepare instructions for their deputies to be chosen by the Freemen that day, to be then laid before the Town and the Freemen. This meeting was the fullest that hath almost ever been known in this town on any occasion.

The town of Stratford, at a meeting the same day, appointed Messrs. John Brooks, Philip Nicholls, and Le Grand Cannon, their Committee, to repair to Middletown for the same purpose, and then adjourned, as this town did, to Freemens meeting day. The people in both towns were exceeding unanimous in the measure, and appear to be extremely concerned, what may be the event with respect to our invaluable charter privileges. All the other towns in this county are in motion, and it is not doubted, but that every town in it will do as Fairfield and Stratford have done; so sensibly affected do the people appear to be with their present dangerous situation.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Island*) *March* 21.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Feb. 23.

"Admiral Parry, with a fleet of six sail of men of war, and several transports, passed by this road about twelve days past; some of the officers came on shore and got liberty to press out of the English vessels; it soon took wind, and the different Captains baulked the Admiral's intentions. Various were the conjectures of people:—The destination of the fleet was a great secret: no getting the least intelligence from the officers or men: However, yesterday arrived a vessel that brought intelligence of the fleet's being at anchor at Crab-Island, where the Admiral has absolutely hoisted English colours. This island the Spaniards have laid claim to, and even gone so far as to take English and other foreign vessels, that have been watering, &c. at the island. It is very plain in sight of Porto Rico; and one of the frigates, it is said, is gone into St. John's, to acquaint the Spanish Governor of this proceeding: and it is reported that two packets were immediately dispatched to Old Spain. The Spaniards are in the greatest consternation, as they are absolutely hemmed up, and they will be more so if Crab-Island be strongly fortified. It is a very valuable island. It is said to be as fine and large as St. Christophers; it will certainly make a great noise in Europe. The Dutch factors here have acquainted their correspondents in Holland with this intelligence. The Lord send a *war*, is the general cry here."

NEW-YORK, *March* 28.

Saturday morning last the ship John-Galley, Capt. Quick, arrived here from London, in eight weeks, but has brought no later prints than what we had received before; and by letters from thence we learn, that the conduct of the Americans, with regard to the Tea sent to this country, is much applauded; but it is generally said, all that commodity destroyed at Boston must be paid for by somebody; and that hints had been dropped that the act, imposing the duty of 3d. per lb. on all Teas sent to America from Great-Britain, would be repealed this present session of Parliament.

March 31. On Sunday last a brigantine from St. Iago, Cape de Verd, ran ashore on Hog-Island, Rockaway; she got over the bar, and is now afloat in tolerable security: It is said she is one of the transports that last summer brought hither part of the gallant Royal Welsh Fuzileers.

Amongst the many bequests of Mr. Lawrence Reade, late an eminent merchant in New-York, is a legacy of one hundred pounds, for the benefit of the hospital now erecting in this city;—a charity that highly merits the attention of those whose happy circumstances enable them to cherish it with their benificence.

It is reported that his Majesty's 64th regiment now in garrison at Castle William, near Boston, will relieve the 14th regiment at St. Augustine and the Bahamas; that part of the relief from England, expected out in the ensuing summer, will be stationed at Boston: And it is said that neither the royal regiment of Welsh fuzileers nor the 47th regiment in New-Jersey, will be removed from their present situations, unless his Majesty's service should more immediately require their presence elsewhere.

The intentions of the British administration relative to the American duty on tea, are not yet fixed; the Minister has many weighty subjects to lay before the Lower House before that article will be brought into debate, and the session will be far expended ere any alteration in the revenue laws will be attended to.

Next Thursday morning, wind and weather permitting, his Excellency the Governor with his lady and family; will embark for England on board the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated March 10, 1774.

"This will inform you of my being here on a most extraordinary matter: I am engaged in a law suit with one of his Majesty's men of war's tenders, who have taken a parcel of goods from one of my sloops at the Caicos. The particulars are too tedious to mention, as the time is short. I have all the encouragement of recovering damages from him.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 4.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Feb. 14.

"The Tea Ship, Capt. Lockyer, bound to New-York, put in here the 4th inst. blown off the coast, in want of provisions, and is to stay here till next month; the morning after his arrival, I presented several of the Philadelphia and Boston news-papers to him, that he might not plead ignorance. He appeared to be much of a gentleman, was very happy in getting the papers, and declared he would be ready to return with the Tea, only give him time to protest, and to take proper steps to recover his freight back, therefore you will have little trouble with him."

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 24.

"Three men of war are ordered to be immediately in readiness to sail to Boston, and exact payment for the Tea."

Thursday se'ennight arrived at New-York the schooner Hannah, Capt. Gray, in 13 days from North-Carolina, with whom were passengers Capt. Tree, of this place, Robert and James Armstrong, and some others: The two latter informed, that they sailed from Baltimore the 23d of February, in the snow Charming Molly, Capt. Waugh, bound for Belfast, in company with Capt. Keith, in a ship for the Streights;—that they left the Capes on Wednesday the 2d inst. and the same night, in a gale of wind, their vessel sprung a leak, which obliged Capt. Waugh to bear away for North-Carolina; where, upon his arrival, he was informed that a ship, with an image head, and carved images on her quarters, loaded with flour, some of the casks marked Baltimore, was cast away to the southward of Ocracock, the vessel lost, and almost all the cargo, and the whole crew drowned, one of the men having been found on the shore, with a blue jacket and black hair; the ship had a new mainmast, and was supposed to be Capt. Keith, as two dogs came ashore on the forecastle, and the informants were certain he had such with him, as they frequently saw them on board his vessel.

Capt. Shines, who arrived here last Monday from North-Carolina, confirms the above, and adds, that the schooner ———, Capt. King, in ballast, from Antigua for this port, was drove into Ocracock, and lost, the people saved.

Capt. Shines, on his passage, saw a brig standing in for the land, which, on the 12th inst. had struck on Ocracock Bar, and when about five leagues out, they discovered that she leaked very fast, which obliged them to put about, and stand in for the first land she could make, where he supposes they ran her ashore.

MARRIED. Dr. JOHN BEATTY, of Newington, Bucks county, to Miss POLLY LONGSTREET, daughter of Capt. Richard Longstreet, of Princeton, New-Jersey ——Mr. JOHN GARDNER to Miss POLLY SCOT, both of this city.

On Monday morning last died in an advanced age, at Trenton, New-Jersey, Mrs. KATHERINE PEARCE; and on Wednesday her remains, attended by a very respectable number of people, were decently interred at Burlington.

‡‖‡ A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery is to be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Philadelphia, on Monday next, the 11th instant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Polly, J. Buck, North-Carolina.
Schooner Rebeca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Schooner Lucretia, A Joyne, Virginia.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North Carolina.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe Maryland.
Sloop Robert, W. Bunting, Virginia.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Turks-Island.
Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Grenadoes.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados.
Brig Sally, J. Brown, Hispaniola,
Brig Broker, W. Giffin, Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Fame, J. Gensell, Lisbon.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, Lisbon.
Snow Penn, J. M'Caddon, Lisbon.
Brig Charlotte, S. Carlon, Lisbon.
Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Tobago.
Sloop Potowmac, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Jamaica.
Brig Commerce, W. Dunn, Lisbon.
Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Lisbon.
Brig Addison, T. Candel, Cadiz.
Ship Eliza, G. Gowland, Jamaica.
Sloop Belisle, J. Prince, Boston.
Schooner Lucretia, A. Joyne, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, W. Bunting, Virginia.
Sloop Raven, J. Christopher, St. Eustatia.
Brig Nancy, D. Van Voorhees, Tobago.
Sloop Nelly, P. Cooke, New-England.
Snow Penn, J M'Caddon, Lisbon,
Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Newfoundland.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North-Carolina.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados.

PREMIUMS *for the year* 1774, *to be given by the Managers of the contributions for promoting the culture of silk in the province of Pennsylvania*, subject to the following conditions on the part of the claimants, viz.

CONDITIONS.

THE cocoons or balls for which any premium is to be demanded must be sound, merchantable, and all single*; they must be all raised in the province of Pennsylvania, and brought to the Filature at Philadelphia for sale, or to be reeled for the claimant's own use, on or before Sept. 1, 1774. Satisfactory proof must be given to the Managers, that the cocoons were all raised at one crop, within the claimant's single family, and that over and above the cocoons brought to the Filature, one twentieth of the whole crop has been reserved, out of which the claimant must engage to raise good eggs; for which, if to be sold, the Managers will give a dollar per ounce.

PREMIUMS.

1. For the greatest quantity of *cocoons*, not less than *sixty thousand*, FIFTEEN POUNDS.
2. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *fifty thousand*, TEN POUNDS.
3. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *forty thousand*, FIVE POUNDS.
4. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *thirty thousand*, a SILK REEL, and COPPER KETTLE, on the best construction.
5. To that person, who shall produce to the Managers the best specimen or sample of *raw silk, of his or her own raising and reeling*, not less than *thirty-two ounces*, a SILK REEL, and COPPER KETTLE as above.
6. For the second and third next best samples of *raw silk*, not less than *sixteen ounces*, a compleat SILK REEL each.
7. To that person who shall raise *twenty thousand cocoons*, intirely on the *white* or *Italian* mulberry tree, of the claimant's own planting and cultivation, FIVE POUNDS.
8. Two more premiums of THREE POUNDS each to those two persons, who shall raise not less than *fifteen thousand* cocoons each, intirely on the *Italian* mulberry tree as aforesaid.

PRICES *for the* YEAR 1774.

Besides the encouragement offered above, the Managers hereby agree to give the following *prices* for cocoons, raised in either of the provinces

* *The double balls ought to be kept for seed.*

of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey or Maryland, or the three lower counties on Delaware, viz.

For all merchantable cocoons of the *firſt crop*, brought to the Filature before the 15th of July, THREE SHILLINGS per pound, from thence to the 25th of the ſame month, THREE SHILLINGS, and SIX-PENCE, from thence to the 5th of Auguſt, FOUR SHILLINGS, from thence to the 25th of the ſame month, FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE, from thence to the end of the ſeaſon FIVE SHILLINGS, or FIVE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE if extraordinary good, and thoroughly dried. For cocoons of the *ſecond crop*, a price in proportion to their quality and dryneſs.

"SILK is the happieſt of all inventions for cloathing; wool uſes a good deal of land to produce it, which, if employed in raiſing corn, would afford much more ſubſiſtence for man, than the mutton amounts to. Flax and hemp require good land, impoveriſh it, and at the ſame time permit it to produce no food at all; but mulberry trees may be planted in hedge-rows, in walks or aveniuss, for ornament or for ſhade, *near a houſe*, where nothing elſe is wanted to grow. The food for the worms, which produce the ſilk, is in the *air*, and the ground under the trees may ſtill produce graſs, or ſome other vegetable, good for man or beaſt; beſides the wear of ſilken garments continue ſo much longer, from the ſtrength of the materials, as to give it greatly the preference. Hence it is, that the moſt populous of all countries, China †, clothes its inhabitants with ſilk, while it feeds them plentifully, and has beſides vaſt quantities, both raw and manufactured, to ſpare for exportation." This produce cannot be increaſed or advanced too much; it is impoſſible to overſtock the market, as the demand is continually increaſing, ſilk being more and more worn, and daily entering into the compoſition of more and greater variety of manufactures. The back inhabitants of the province, who have not the means of water carriage, are no leſs immediately intereſted in the growth of this commodity than others, as it may, from its lightneſs and great value, be conveyed three or four hundred miles, at a very trifling and much leſs expence than any other kind of produce that can be raiſed, or has yet been found out; the importance whereof did not eſcape the notice of the judicious firſt proprietor of this province, as it appears in his conditions with the firſt ſettlers.

"That in clearing the ground care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, eſpecially to preſerve oak and *mulberries* for ſhipping and *ſilk*." A primary and principal obſtacle to raiſing ſilk in this country, where hands are ſcarce and labour dear, appears by experience to ariſe from the preſent difficulty of procuring mulberry leaves to feed the worms; which, inſtead of being gathered at an inconvenient diſtance, ought to grow as near and commodious to the places where the worms are raiſed as poſſible, whereby leſs time and labour become requiſite, and the leaves produced more conſtantly freſh and fit for the worms. In order, therefore, to remove this grand obſtacle as much as poſſible from the culture of this very valuable and important commodity, and to render the raiſing of ſilk as eaſy, cheap and beneficial to the people as may be, the managers have procured a quantity of *mulberry ſeed* of the *Italian* kind, which, with a number of young *trees*, and *ſilk worms eggs*, they will give gratis, with printed *directions*, to ſuch perſons as incline to propagate them, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, near the church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOHN KAIGHN.

A plain and ſure method to raiſe the ITALIAN MULBERRY TREE, *which produces the beſt food for ſilk worms.*

TAKE a ſpot of your beſt garden land, and prepare it well, as is done for lettice or cabbage ſeed, divide it into beds of four feet broad, and as long as you pleaſe; let there be on each ſide a ſmall path, that you may come at it, to weed and to water it duly. In the Spring, when you ſow your other garden ſeeds, make in each bed, lengthways, three ſmall furrows, one and a half or two inches deep, and ſow therein your mulberry ſeed (that it may not fall too thick, you may mix the ſeed with ſome coarſe ſand) then cover it with fine earth; if the ground ſhould be too dry at the time of ſowing, you muſt water it well ſome hours before you ſow the ſeed, and if it does not rain within three or four days after, you will do well to water it again; but take care, that by your watering, the ground is not clodded or beaten hard; to prevent which, put a mat or ſome ſtraw upon the rows, that the ground be not hardened about, or waſhed away from the tender roots of your plants; keep them clean from weeds, and water them from time to time, if the weather proves very dry. In the ſpring following, you may tranſplant them in the months of March or April into nurſeries or hedge-rows, contiguous to your dwelling-houſe, or elſwhere; taking care that no cattle come near them, while they are young.

† *China produces the beſt ſilk, the capital of which lies in the ſame latitude with Philadelphia.*

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
The 8th inſt. at NINE O'CLOCK in the morning,
AT
WILLIAM SITGREAVES's
VENDUE-HOUSE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the SALE of

ONE hundred pieces of calicoes; 80 pieces of clear lawns; 100 pieces and patches of cambricks; 30 pieces of kenting lawns; 30 pieces of ſtriped, flowered and plain gauzes; 40 pieces of ſtriped, flowered, plain and book muſlins; 12 pieces of humnums; 10 pieces of muſlin handkerchiefs; 60 dozen of kenting handkerchiefs; 15 pieces of long lawns; 20 pieces of figured and plain modes; 14 pieces of Perſians; 10 pieces of burdets; 200 pieces of plain and figured ribbons; 40 dozen of mens and womens beaver and kid gloves and mits; 100 pieces of gimp; 20 bed bunts; 60 groce of laces; 10 pieces of fuſtian; and a large aſſortment of other goods.

N. B. The Sales to continue on Saturday the 9th inſt.—Goods are received at William Sitgreaves's ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, to be ſold at vendue.

AN advertiſement having appeared in the late papers, reſpecting certain letters ſaid to have been broke open and to have miſcarried, after having been delivered to my care, or to the care of ſome of my people; further inſinuating that this has been done either thro' the neglect or deſign of thoſe to whom they were intruſted, in order to *anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes*: I thought it incumbent on me to aſſure the public, that no ſuch letters were ever detained or broke open by me or by any other perſon, with my knowledge and conſent: And further, that if I could believe any of my boatmen or waggoners would be guilty of an action ſo baſe and diſhonourable, I would immediately diſcharge the offender from my employ. Altho' the epithet of *ſtage-maſter* hath been applied to me with triumph, as a term of reproach and ſcandal, yet I am proud to aſſure the public, I ſhall continue to ſerve them in that capacity to the beſt of my power, and that no care ſhall be wanting on my part to execute the truſt repoſed in me with fidelity and diſpatch.

It is not my intention to trouble the public with any little private animoſities in which I may be unhappily engaged, or to take up their time with diſputes in which they are no ways intereſted. Not all the ſarcaſms of the ſhrewd *Humphrey Traveller*, nor the alarming cautions of the important * *Siwel Leinahtan* ſhould have drawn from me any reply, had not our offended author thrown out ſome inſinuations aimed at my integrity: But I flatter myſelf, that my conduct in life hath been ſuch as will ſtand unmoved againſt the furious attacks of my puny adverſary. In anſwer to all his inveterate malice, I ſhall only ſay as *Uncle Toby* ſaid to a fly which had teized him for ſome time—*Go little* GNAT! *There is room enough in the world for thee and for me.*

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Borden-Town, March 27, 1774.

* *It is ſcarce worth obſerving, that this is an ingenious device of our author's to conceal his real name. Read it backwards and* Nathaniel Lewis *will unravel the amazing myſtery,*

TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID HUBER,

At the ſtall No. 46, on Saturday next, the 9th inſt.

THE largeſt and moſt beautiful four years old ſteer, ever brought to this market, allowed to be ſo by all who have ſeen him; raiſed by Mr. Samuel Hugg, on Timber Creek, Glouceſter county, at which time and place the lovers of roaſt beef are requeſted to repair, where they may depend on the moſt genteel uſage from their humble ſervant,

DAVID HUBER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

A BUNDLE of BUCKSKINS, directed to WILLIAM BRADY, at George-Town, in Maryland, being ſome time in Jan. laſt, by miſtake, left on board a wrong ſhallop at the Draw-bridge; the perſon who took the ſame in poſſeſſion, is deſired to return them to the ſubſcriber, ſkinner and breeches-maker in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, or otherwiſe he may expect to be proſecuted according to law.

FREDERICK SHENCKEL.

TRENTON FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ever deſirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction in their power, even by a ſacrifice of their own intereſt, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and aſſurance, that from and after the firſt day of April, they will ferry all perſons, horſes, carriages, &c. upon the ſame terms, and at as low a rate and price, as any ferry within the diſtance of four miles on the river.—The ſuperior conveniences of the above ferry to any other on the river, both with reſpect to its direct ſituation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a conſiderable diſtance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all ſuch inducements for the Public, joined with the ſacrifice now made, as flatter the ſubſcribers to hope for every preference from the generoſity of the Public, which their readineſs and intentions to oblige give them ſome right to expect, in favour of an *old eſtabliſhed ferry*.

March 27, 1774. RENSELAER WILLIAMS. PATRICK COLVIN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man named PHILIP JONES; he is a ſlim bodied man, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, was born in Briſtol and has been in Ireland, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, has a large high thin noſe, wears long black hair tied behind, and underſtands farming: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket with the ſtripes acroſs, and wooden buttons on it, a ſhort blue coat and blue breeches, old blue-grey ſtockings, good ſhoes tied with ſtrings, good tow ſhirt, and two handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABLE BOAKE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER in FRONT-STREET,
Price ONE SHILLING,

HAPPINESS,

A CHARACTERISTIC POEM,
WRITTEN by a GENTLEMAN of NEWCASTLE upon TYNE in OLD ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, April 2d, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM MITCHEL, who for ſome time paſt followed the buſineſs of a pedlar in this city, had on when he went away, a beaver hat a good deal wore, a brown coat with darned buttons, ſnuff coloured jacket with metal buttons, white linen breeches, Germantown grey ſtockings, his left ancle is remarkably large, about five feet five or ſix inches high, wears his own hair cut ſhort of a dark brown colour, is much given to ſtrong liquor, and low company, and is ſuppoſed to be either nigh the barracks or ſome part of Southwark. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BRADLY, or by JAMES GALLAGHER, the corner of Front and Spruce-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

FINE Liverpool ſtoved SALT; Iriſh BEEF; Jamaica and Dominica RUM. Apply to
SAMUEL CARSAN, or
BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

GREEN TEAS AND INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
RICHARD BACHE,

At his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets;

BESIDES his conſtant ſupply of Madeira, Liſbon, Claret, Frontiniac, Sherry, Mountain, Rum, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, all genuine of their kinds, and at the loweſt rates, wholeſale and retail.

BAR IRON,

By the ton or quantity, warranted of the beſt quality, neatly drawn, fit for the London and Weſt-India markets, to be SOLD by

PETER TURNER,

At his Ware-houſe the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above the London Coffee-houſe,

Alſo, an aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, among which are,

A CHOICE parcel of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS; where millers and others may depend on being ſupplied with all ſorts, ſuitable for every branch of that buſineſs.

To be LET, and entered on immediately, the ware-houſe or ſtore above mentioned, completely finiſhed in a good ſtand, being a noted and well accuſtomed place as is in the city for any kind of buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid TURNER intending to quit the dry goods buſineſs, will diſpoſe of his remaining ſtock on hand exceeding cheap for CASH ONLY: And all perſons indebted to him by bond, bill, or book debt, as well as thoſe whoſe accounts are of a long ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble, otherwiſe they may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands, without reſpect of perſons, in three months from this date.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the London Coffee-Houſe on Wedneſday the 27th day of April (inſtant.)

A HOUSE and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Eighth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, and to be ſtruck off preciſely at ſix o'clock in the evening, to the higheſt bidder. The houſe is ſixteen feet and a half front, two ſtories high, well built of brick, adjoining which is a two ſtory framed kitchen. The lot is one hundred feet deep, and has the privilege of a four feet alley leading from the back end of it into Eighth-ſtreet: The whole rents for 20l. per annum. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to JOHANNA HILL, living in Carter's Alley.

Newcaſtle County on Delaware, March 17, 1774.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, on the 31ſt day of January laſt paſt, at the Head of Saſſafras, in Kent county, Maryland, on the great road, was attacked by NICHOLAS WOOD and WILLIAM WOOD, of Ceicel county, HENRY SIMMONS and THOMAS SIMMONS, of Maryland aforeſaid, with ſeveral others to the ſubſcriber not known, who forcibly carried him to the houſe of Simon Cox, in Kent county aforeſaid, and there by force kept him two days and two nights, and then by threats and abuſe obliged him to ſign two bonds, one for an hundred pounds and one for fifty pounds, alſo another piece of writing of which the ſubſcriber knows not the contents, the bonds payable to William Wood aforeſaid; all which bonds and writings the ſubſcriber ſigned by force, (his life being threatened) without any conſideration received by him in lieu thereof: Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bonds and writings, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay any of ſaid bonds, or other writings, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Dec. 3, 1773.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-draper and haberdaſher, about the ſpring of the year 1763, went from London for Maryland; and by a letter from him to ſome of his friends here, ſoon after his arrival there, it appears he was engaged with one Johnſton, to go up Potowmack, or ſome other river in Maryland, in order to keep a ſchool, and his friends here having never ſince heard from him; This is therefore meant to requeſt the ſaid WILLIAM ROBERTSON, if alive, to inform JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, of Philadelphia, thereof; and to write a line, with his own hand, to JONATHAN ORMSTON, linen-draper, in Newcaſtle aforeſaid, acquainting him with his ſituation, and where he lives, who, on receipt thereof, will immediately inform him of ſomething to his advantage; or if he is dead, it will be deemed a particular favour from any perſon in that part of the country who knew him, to inform the ſaid JONATHAN ORMSTON, or JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, when and where that event happened.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in this city, yeſterday the 28th inſtant, a roan horſe, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead and white legs, carries high, and moſtly paces; an old ſaddle, new girt, new curb bridle, and black reins; likewiſe ſtolen from a French gentleman, who lodges at the ſubſcribers, a gold watch, with a chaſed caſe, black ſilk ſtring, gold ſeal and key, and a ſmall gold fiſh; the name of the place where made Bourdeaux, but the maker's name unknown. The thief, who is the noted Doctor LOUIS a Frenchman, but ſpeaks alſo Engliſh, is a tall well made man, has a ſmooth and full face, wears his own hair, curled on both ſides of his head, and tied behind. He wears a ſuit of light blue cloth, and took with him a white frock, he has alſo with him ſeveral very good French books of phyſic and ſurgery; likewiſe a fine ſet of ſurgeons inſtruments. He has the ſcar of a cut over his left eye, and another ſmall ſcar in his upper lip, and dreſſes gentleman-like. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the goods be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SUSANNAH CRYDER.

N. B. He has travelled through Germany, Spain, France, Italy and England, and underſtands ſome German, Spaniſh and Italian, but ſpeaks Latin very well. He alſo took with him the ſilver hilt of a ſword, having taken off the blade on purpoſe.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of June, will be Run for, over the Centre Courſe, a Purſe of One Hundred Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age; four years old to carry 7 ſtone 7 pounds, five years old, 8 ſtone 9 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds, and aged, 9 ſtone 10 pounds; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.—Not leſs than three reputed running horſes will be allowed to ſtart for this purſe.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free only for four and five years old; four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old, 9 ſtone; the beſt of three two mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

And, on THURSDAY the 9th, the City-Purſe of Fifty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being full blood, carrying weight for age and blood, as follows—Four years old, half blood, to carry 6 ſtone 10 pounds, three-quarters, 7 ſtone, and all others 7 ſtone 4 pounds; five years old, half blood, 7 ſtone 10 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone; and all above, 8 ſtone 4 pounds. Six years old, half blood, 8 ſtone 7 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone 11 pounds; and all above, 9 ſtone 1 pound. Aged, half blood, 9 ſtone 4 pounds; three-quarters, 9 ſtone 8 pounds; and all others, 9 ſtone 12 pounds. The beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

The horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered on Saturday the 4th of June, between the hours of twelve and ſix, with Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, paying 5l. for the hundred, and 50s. for each fifty, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entrance, under the hands of the breeders, of the age of all the horſes, &c. under ſeven, and of the blood of all the horſes, &c. who are to ſtart the laſt day.

To run according to the uſual terms, and all diſputes to be determined by the members of the Jockey Club.

THE NOTED HORSE
Pennſylvania Farmer,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtables at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county: He is, without exception, one of the greateſt beauties ever bred in, or exported to America; and is allowed to be ſuch by the beſt of judges: he is a bright bay, 15 hands high; his ſire and dam both imported from England, and he bred by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, and when in his poſſeſſion beat the moſt capital horſes in the North and South governments of Carolina, particularly, in one ſeaſon, he won four purſes, at one of which he beat eight of their beſt horſes after running four four-mile heats, which proves him to be a horſe of bottom. He covered laſt ſeaſon upwards of 40 mares, not one of which miſſed being with foal.—The terms are, three pounds the ſeaſon, thirty ſhillings the ſingle leap, or five pounds to inſure a colt, with five ſhillings to the groom. Good paſturage, for mares that may come any diſtance, at two ſhillings and ſix pence per week. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

THOMAS SCULLEY.

March 23, 1774.
The famous BAY HORSE
SCIPIO,

SO well known and approved for getting uncommon fine colts, as to render it uſeleſs to ſay any thing about his good qualities or pedigree, will cover at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, at the ſign of the George in Second ſtreet, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, from the preſent time until the firſt day of May next, at thirty ſhillings for ſo much of the ſeaſon, or fifteen ſhillings for a ſingle leap.—Mares will be taken care of by BENJAMIN DAVIDS.

THE HORSE GALLANT,

To cover this ſeaſon, at three dollars a mare, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton and county of Philadelphia.

GALLANT is an American horſe, bred in the government of New-York, is noted for his line (being of the high mark) and is allowed by good judges to be one of the beſt adapted for the coach or carriage of any on the continent, the colts of his breed having been ſold at forty and fifty pounds before they were foaled. Care of mares and paſture at two ſhillings per week, by JOHN BULL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of March laſt, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands and one inch high, ſix years old, ſuppoſed to be with foal, has a lump on her off ſide, a ſmall ſwitch tail, both trots and hand-gallops; ſhe is half blooded, got by Bully Rock, and was ſeen in Philadelphia on the 30th of March, rode by a man in a blue ſurtout coat, of a middle ſize. Whoever will ſecure the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive THREE POUDNS for her alone, or the above Reward for mare and thief, if brought to HENRY FUNK, at the Black Bear in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to JACOB MILLER.

Baltimore, March 21, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the eighteenth of March (inſt.) from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM KNELLERS, born in London, brought up to ſurgery; about twenty two years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, wears his own hair tied behind, brown cloaths ruffled ſhirt, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICAJAH JAMES.

N. B. He took with him other cloaths, and a caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina SOAL LEATHER, NEW RICE, PINK ROOT and TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the seventh day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

THAT valuable Plantation, late the estate of JACOB DUBRE, deceased, situate in the Northern Liberties of this city, and bounded by Wissahickon Road, about two miles from said city, containing 55 acres, with a good brick house, a frame barn, stables, chaise-house, seed-house, and other out-houses. It is divided into lots, as per a plan to be seen at the London Coffee-house, and at the house of the subscriber. Also a lot of 25 acres, parallel with the above, adjoining the River Schuylkill; bounded by Robert Morris's country seat, and lands of James Hamilton, Esq;—The conditions of sale will be published at the time and place aforesaid. JACOB SHOEMAKER.

FOR SALE at ALEXANDRIA,
On the sixteenth day of April,

TWO lots of ground in the said town, containing one acre, in fourteen parcels, divided as follows, viz. three parcels on Fairfax-street, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5 and a half inches: Eight parcels on Prince-street, containing 30 feet 10 and one-eighth inches each in front, and extending back 97 feet 5 and a half inches: Three parcels on Water-street, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5 and a half inches. The said lots or parcels of ground are situated in a very pleasant and improving part of the town; they are very convenient to Hall and Gilpin's wharf, to Harper and Gilpin's wharf, and to a public landing; they have every advantage for the merchant or tradesman, unless they were real water lots. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other half in six months from that day; but unless the money be paid when due, the same to carry interest from the date of the bond. Security, if required, must be given. WILLIAM RAMSAY.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 2d day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

No. 1. A THREE story brick tenement, situate at the corner of Market and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, 17 feet on Market street, and 34 feet on Fourth-street; it is a well finished house from top to bottom, has three rooms on a floor, with good closets, a good kitchen and cellar, besides two large vaults sufficient for 15 or 20 cords of wood; subject to a small ground-rent of 40s. currency per annum.

No. 2. A three story brick tenement next the above, 17 feet on Market-street, and about 52 feet deep; it has good cellar room, besides a good vault for wood, with a privilege of two alleys leading to Fourth-street; subject to a yearly ground-rent of 4l.

No. 3. A three story brick tenement next the corner, 17 feet on Fourth-street; it has a good kitchen, and a vault sufficient for holding 8 or 9 cords of wood; subject to a small ground-rent of 20s. per annum.

No. 4. A three story brick tenement next to the above, 17 feet on Fourth-street, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, and a vault that will hold 8 or 9 cords of wood; there is on the premises a large new bake oven; subject likewise to a small ground-rent of 20s. per annum.

At Mr. Mullen's tavern will be SOLD, on the 3d day of May, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a house and 24 acres of land; there are on it a good orchard with a variety of fruit, a good garden, and a well of excellent water near the house; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of Schuylkill, near Mr. Mullen's. Any person inclining to purchase this or any of the above-mentioned premises at private sale, may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at his office at the corner of Black-horse Alley in Front-street, or to the subscriber, living in Fourth-street, betwixt Pine and Spruce-streets. The purchaser, by paying one third of the purchase money at the signing the deeds, may have any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. Also to be sold, a genteel Phæton, almost new, and a new light Waggon, with good gears for both. Enquire as above.

Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, West New-Jersey, March 28, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the first day of June next, and may be entered on the first of October,

THAT old accustomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceased, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, situate in the township and county aforesaid, lying on the great road leading from Gloucester, and the ferries opposite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Gloucester, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the most part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good pasture; thereon is a two story stone dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houses, a pump of good water before the door, barn and stables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a considerable quantity of currant bushes, off of which may be made several barrels of wine yearly. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, being within sixty rods of an English church, about three miles of a friends meeting house, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting spirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other necessary from Philadelphia on the shortest notice, and at a very small expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at present.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, one JOHN PARMER, about nineteen years of age, short and well set, with strait black hair, thin face, his eyes a little sore, had on a green coat, with white metal buttons and a stand up collar, an old torn jacket, old greasy leather breeches, an old check shirt, white knit yarn stockings, a good pair of channel pumps, with yellow buckles; he is an old offender, and a great villain, and it is hoped this will forwarn all persons from harbouring him: It is supposed he is gone towards Lancaster. Whoever takes up and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have the above Reward, by applying to
D. JONES, in Walnut-street.

AS the Copartnership between CHRISTOPHERS AND CHARLES MARSHALL, has been expired some time past, and as repeated solicitations to those who have been long in arrears, have been ineffectual, they once more request the immediate discharge of their accounts, to prevent their being under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into a Lawyer's hands to recover.

THE BUSINESS
IS NOW CONTINUED BY
Christopher, Jun. and *Charles Marshall*,
At the old Drug and Colour Store, the sign of the Golden Ball, facing the end of Strawberry-Alley, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; who with a stock on hand, procured from the different places of growth and manufactories, and a fresh assortment, just arrived by the late vessels from London, make in the whole, a *large and general Assortment*, in their different branches, which their customers may depend on being supplied with, on the lowest and best terms, amongst which are,

DRUGS, CHEMICAL and GALENICAL MEDICINES, true and genuine, *a large and general Assortment*, with Perfumeries of most kinds, shop furniture, Surgeons pocket instruments, lancets of several sorts, fierces, pill-boxes, phials, gally-pots, amber and coral beads, sponges, fine lint, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, that may be depended on, as Bateman's drops, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Daffy's, Squire's, Bostock's, Ratcliffe's, and Francis's elixirs, Godfrey's cordials, Anderson's, Chase's, Hooper's, Keyser's, and Lockyer's pills, Stoughton's bitters, Walker's Jesuits drops and electuary, Hill's balsam of honey, elixir of Burdock, tincture of valerian and sage, Grenough's tinctures for the tooth-ach and scurvy in the gums, Spence's teeth powders, pectoral lozenges, Smith's and Collin's medicinal snuffs, Hooper's balsam and powders for rickets in children, beaume de vie, eau de luce, James's fever powders, Baron Schwanberg's liquid shell, and Swinfen's electuary for the stone and gravel, Story's worm-cakes, essence of pepper-mint, court and issue plaisters, &c. &c.

PAINTERS COLOURS, of most kinds, either in lumps, powdered, or ground in oil, fit for house or ship painting, as white lead, red lead, Spanish brown and whiting, Venetian red, stone and powder yellow okers, verdigrease, common and distilled, and a variety of other sorts, suitable for limners, as Prussian blue, blue bise, blue verditer, carmine, vermillion, drop lake, King's yellow, masticotes, yellow orpiment, yellow and rose pinks, flake white, with blue lamp, ivory, slory and Frankford blacks, umber, gold and silver leaves and shells, frosts of most colours, strowing and common smalts, brushes, tools, camels hair, and black lead pencils, Indian ink, stone and pallet knives, prepared canvas for limners, of several sizes, linseed oil raw and boiled, spirits of turpentine, varnishes of different kinds, particularly an oil varnish fit for coaches, &c. &c.

GLASS, LONDON, BRISTOL and NEW-CASTLE CROWN, of most sizes, or may be cut to suit any pattern, with diamonds, putty, &c.

DYE STUFFS, as madder, redwood, fustick, all ground, orchal, woad, French berries, cochineal, logwood, braziletto, allum, copperas, and argol.

Distillers may be supplied with juniper berries, annis and other carminative seeds, on such terms as may encourage their making geneva and other cordial waters.

Potters may be supplied with red lead, litharge, magnis, and powder blue.

Practitioners prescriptions and family receipts are compounded and put up in a proper manner; also, medicine chests of any size for vessels going to sea, or persons living at a distance from a Doctor, put up with proper directions.

Persons inclining to paint their own houses, may be informed how to mix their colours.

N. B. Our customers will please to observe, that among our assortment of medicines, we include sago, salep, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, vermicella, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JOHN GREER, late of Carlisle, Clock and Watch-maker, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to send them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esq; merchant, in Carlisle, or by the subscriber in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM OLIPHANT, Administrator.

N. B. Those persons in particular who live in Carlisle, or the townships adjacent, who are indebted to, or have any demands against the estate above-mentioned, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. JAMES POLLOCK, in Carlisle, either on the third Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of April inst. at which time and place the said OLIPHANT purposes to meet them, in order to settle and pay such accompts as shall appear then unsettled and unpaid. It is expected those indebted will at the same time discharge their respective balances, or give their obligations for the same.

Princeton, January 24, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to leave Princeton in April next, takes the liberty to return his sincere thanks to all his friends in particular, and to all those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to favour him with their company. He requests the favour of all persons that are indebted to him, to pay off their accounts by the first of April, (that he may be enabled to pay those to whom he is indebted) which will infinitely oblige the Public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM HICK.

P. S. He begs leave to acquaint his friends and customers, that he has taken the tavern at the sign of the King's Arms, in the city of Perth-Amboy, where they, and the public in general, may be assured of his utmost endeavours to merit their future favours.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM MENTZ has printed and published for sale, without my knowledge or consent, a pamphlet entitled "The Vision of Thomas Say," which is but an incorrect and imperfect part of what I propose to make public; neither do I know how or where he got the copy, as I never intended what I have wrote on that head should be published during my life. The publishing any thing in any man's name without his knowledge or consent is, in my opinion, very unjustifiable, and often attended with ill consequences: It is therefore hoped the public will discourage such unwarrantable practices, by not purchasing the said pamphlet; and all printers are hereby desired not to aid or assist the said Mentz, or any one else, in such wrong proceedings, which will oblige their friend,

THOMAS SAY.

A QUANTITY OF
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH STANSBURY,
Opposite Christ-Church, in Second-street.

Southampton, Bucks County, Feb. 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered upon the first of April,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow: There is a sufficient quantity of timber land, a good bearing orchard, and the whole in good tenantable repair. There is on said plantation a good stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, smoke-house, &c. Also a good stone Grist and Merchant Mill, two stories high, two pair of stones, and every other requisite for carrying on the merchant and country business. It is finely situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Wright's Town, eighteen miles from the former, and not more than nine or ten from a good landing on the River Delaware, where there is good stores for flour, and from thence it may be transported to Philadelphia for 3d per barrel. The land may be divided in such a manner as to accommodate the mill, and leave a good farm; and will be sold together or apart, as may best suit the buyer or buyers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

JOSEPH HART.

Wilmington, February 21, 1774.

TO BE LET,
For a term of years, and may be entered on the 25th of next month, being March, or sooner if agreeable,

ABOUT sixteen acres of arable upland, and about fifty acres of marsh meadow, both in exceeding good order, and the marsh well drained and banked, and under very good English grass, together with a dwelling-house, garden, &c. situated on the south side of Christiana River, near the Lower Ferry, and opposite the borough of Wilmington, and therefore very convenient to an extraordinary good market, which is held there twice a week, and would be exceedingly suitable for a grazier, or the purpose of a dairy. Any person who may incline to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to PETER JAQUET, or JOHN M'KINLY.

ANY Gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classicks, by applying to the visitors of King William's school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the Latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2: 10 currency paid by each scholar as above-mentioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars, with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the above-mentioned stations.

Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Register.

March 14, 1774.

WHEREAS the Managers of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH LOTTERY have not been able to collect and get in the few unsold tickets, from some persons at a distance, so soon as was expected; they are therefore obliged to postpone the drawing of said Lottery till the 18th day of April next, which day they will begin to draw without further delay, near Mr. *John Sherrerd's*, at Alexandria, on Delaware: Therefore all those who have any tickets still unsold, are desired to send them to the Managers by the above-mentioned day of drawing, without fail.

N. B. A few tickets still to be sold by the Managers, if applied for soon.

Salem-County, Feb. 2, 1774.

IS in excellent order, that famous horse BOHEMIA, whose stock is allowed to be equal if not superior to any one horse in America; and will cover this season, till the first of August next, at the stable of JOHN DICKINSON, in Salem, West New-Jersey, at Forty Shillings the season per each mare. Good pasturage will be provided, at 2s. 6d. per week, and proper attendance, by the subscriber.

Also will cover this season, at the place above-mentioned, until the first of August, a thorough bred Country HORSE, at Twenty-five Shillings the season per each mare; he is an excellent dark bay, full 16 hands high, and equal in proportion, rising ten years old, his two hind feet white, with black legs, a star and snip, a very swift pacer, trots remarkably well, with ease to the rider, spirits and gaiety of carriage, and is allowed by good judges to be the finest country horse that ever yet appeared in this province. Pasturage and attendance will be provided as abovesaid, by

DAVID HENRY.

THE HORSE
MARYLAND FARMER,

GOT by Mr. Walters's Bold Briton (a full breed horse) out of a half hunting mare got by the Dosson, an imported hunting horse: He is seven years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a fine bay, well made, a lofty carriage, and well recommended for getting good colts: He will cover mares this season at the subscriber's, adjoining the ferry commonly known by the name of Callister's ferry, on Chester River, in Kent County, Maryland, at Thirty-two Shillings and Six-Pence each mare the season, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence each to the groom. Good pasture on the marshes and upland is provided for the mares, at 5s. per month, where they may have salt and fresh water. The groom will attend Fridays and Saturdays at the head of Chester with the horse, in order to be convenient to gentlemen in that part of the country. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,
And MOULD and DIPT
TALLOW CANDLES,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSIAH HEWES,
In CHESNUT-STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, LOT and WHARF, situate in Water street, between Market and Chesnut-streets; the lot is 50 feet in front on Water-street, and extends 250 feet, into the river, with the privilege of a public alley leading thereto: On the lot are an elegant large brick house, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth on said street 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet; a large brick kitchen and store, and two large frame stores, that will contain one hundred hogsheads. It is a very good stand for business, and is pleasantly situated, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening directly opposite from Front street to the river. There is a ground-rent of Forty Shillings per annum arising from the adjoining lot, (now in possession of Mr. Buckridge Sims) that belongs to the estate. It is free from all incumbrances whatever, and in perfect order for a purchaser to enter on immediately. One half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may suit the purchasers, giving security, with interest. For terms of sale apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; at his house in Arch-street.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, liberally and politely educated, who would be glad to reside in a gentleman's family in the character of a Preceptor. May be treated with (if applied to immediately) by enquiring of the Printer.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,
BOOK BINDER AND STATIONER,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop in Water-street, a little to the southward of the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE'S, where he carries on the book-binding business in all its branches, and where merchants, shop-keepers, and others, may be supplied with all sorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern, at the lowest prices. He likewise has for sale, a small assortment of stationary wares, consisting of folio and quarto post paper, fools-cap and pott ditto; quills, sealing wax, wafers, pewter ink stands, slates, black lead pencils, American and British ink powder; likewise bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, &c. And as he shall make it his peculiar study to merit the approbation of all such who may please to employ him, so shall it be his constant endeavour to give to the utmost of his power entire satisfaction. He therefore flatters himself that he (being a young beginner) will receive suitable encouragement from the generous public, which if he should be so happy as to attain, the favour so conferred, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most obedient, and very humble servant,

BENJAMIN JANUARY.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Scotch Highland lad, named ALLEN MORRISON, twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, long white hair, grey eyes, looks very sour, dull skinned: Had on when he went away, a good beaver hat, blue broadcloth breeches, lined with shammy, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket with mettle buttons, an oznabrugs shirt, new shoes and stockings, his other cloaths uncertain: He may cut off his hair and change his cloaths, as it is supposed he is gone off with one of his ship-mates, that had on a white wig and black cloaths, a likely fellow.

Whoever takes him up and confines him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward of

HENRY NEILL.

March 10th, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from JECONIAS WOOD, of Woods Town, Salem County, New-Jersey, a servant man named JOHN M'DANIEL, who served his time in Allen's Town, New-Jersey; about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, thick stout made: Had on when he went away, a blue coatee, spotted swanskin under jacket, a pair of good buckskin breeches, a good felt hat, and good shoes, but very likely may change them for old ones to get money to buy strong drink which he is very much addicted to: He was seen yesterday in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in Philadelphia work-house, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN MEREDITH, opposite said work-house.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th instant (March) a German servant man, about twenty-six years of age, named NICHOLAS PETER COSTER, by trade a silk dyer, says he was born in Hamburg, and came last summer from London; speaks broken English: He is about five feet high, and walks rather leaning back, occasioned by having his back broke when a child, and has a large lump near his right hip, but not to be perceived when he has his coat on, which he commonly wears unbuttoned; has a swarthy countenance, and black curled hair, his mouth a little a wry. Had on when he went away, a deep blue cloth coat and jacket, olive coloured leather breeches, rib'd stockings, neat's leather shoes, pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, a good castor hat: Also took with him, one suit of pale blue broadcloth with metal buttons, one superfine dark brown cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, one scarlet jacket, one pink coloured sattin jacket, one pair of black sattin breeches, and one pair of nankeen breeches, one pair of stone knee buckles set in silver, a beaver hat almost new, one pair of shoes, six fine white shirts and several coarse ones, one mixed pair and several pair of black and white silk stockings, several pair of rib'd worsted stockings, several neckloths and stocks, with other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS TILBURY.

N. B. He took with him an old brown drab great coat.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 129.

DUNLAP'S

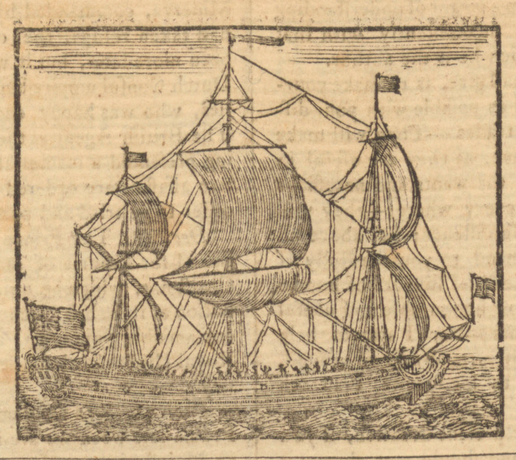
Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, APRIL 11th, 1774.



Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC SALE,

At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, at Five o'clock THIS EVENING,

A LOT of GROUND, situate at the corner of Second and Lombard-streets.

MARY GREEN.

Rosegill, in the county of Middlesex, Virginia, March 25, 1774.

A VALUABLE SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thousand and seventy-six acres: it lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoah River, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low grounds, is inconsiderable. The quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected, and furnaces, the land affording stone and lime, and iron and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a compleat merchant mill with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this there is, near the dwelling-house, a tub mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations, on one of them a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out houses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of a thousand or five hundred acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate, there are one hundred and twelve negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stock of cattle, equal to any in the colony; horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, (on the River Rappahannock) or to leave them with the overseer who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In the months of May and November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land and some of the negroes belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Baltimore, March 27, 1774.

THOMAS MORGAN,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from Gay-street to the south side of Market-street, two doors above Mr. William Adams's, tavern, where he carries on the business as usual, those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his punctuality.

N. B. He has a quantity of new Clocks and Watches just finished, which he will engage equal to any imported.

TO BE SOLD,

At WILLIAM WOODHOUSE's, bookseller, in Front-street near Chesnut-street. [Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.]

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for most disorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate ease, and by frequent use prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, strengthens the nerves, revives the spirits, and has a most grateful aromatic smell: It removes drowsiness, sleepiness, giddiness and vapours, relieves dimness of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafness, and has been of great service in hysteric and paralytic complaints, and in restoring the memory when impaired by disorders of the head: It is proper for all persons who visit the sick, or go into unwholesome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head against noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of persons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is prescribed by the most eminent oculists and aurists in Europe, in the course of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various disorders of the eyes and ears; printed directions on each bottle, for the use of the above snuff.——May be had at the same place, (price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle) the British Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the gums; it takes off all foulness from the teeth and gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the scurvy, and all disorders of the gums.—Likewise may be had, (price 1s. 6d. the bottle) the Stomachic Elixir, which is an agreeable bitter, and to be taken occasionally, in order to provoke an appetite and keep the body in an healthy state.—The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whose excellent virtues are well known in the great world for preventing the hair from falling, preserving it in its pristine vigour and colour, and even in case of baldness it causes the hair to grow thick and strong, (price 3s. per pot.) London Eye Water, which will cool and repel sharp humours of the eyes, and is likewise excellent to clear them of beginning films and specks, (price 2s. 6d. per bottle) to be sold at the above place, for the proprietor,

SAMUEL DELLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A VERY large assortment of German scythes, consisting of seven different marks and sizes; also a quantity of suitable whetstones; German straw knives and sickles; a variety of Dutch looking glasses; iron lamps; amber beads; best French white oil flints; Hessian blue; melting pots; gold and marble paper; best English hammered brass kettles; low priced silver watches; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. As said BENEZET is leaving off business, he is determined to sell the above goods on very low terms.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-street, next door to the London Coffee-House, being the same store lately occupied for the sale of books and stationary.

IN the above-mentioned convenient and well situated store, the subscriber informs his kind friends, and the public in general, that he has set up an Office of Intelligence, which, notwithstanding the sundry attempts that have been made in such business have proved ineffectual, yet he is fully persuaded, from the great public utility such Offices are of in England, with encouragement to render it of much service to this flourishing city and country adjacent. And as he has been a resident here for many years, is well known always to have given satisfactory proofs in the various businesses he has been employed in, he humbly hopes the experience he has acquired, and prospect of much public advantage in his present design, will procure him the countenance and encouragement of his fellow citizens and the public in this undertaking, which in a little time he will give constant attendance to, and in every respect endeavour to carry it on very regular.

At this office, for reasonable fees, he will register persons applications for places of employment in any calling or occupation, also from ladies and gentlemen for maid or men servants, and will advertise for such if required, and it shall always be his care, and if duly applied to it will almost always be in his power to get them more readily and suitably supplied than by the common mode of advertising.

He will register houses to be let or leased, or wanted on rent or lease, and procure tenants; also horses or carriages to be hired, or wanted on hire, also other articles or goods of any kind, that the owners, tenants, or purchasers may be readily and reasonably supplied; and will receive intelligence of any kind fit to communicate for the public good.

At the same Office he will transact the Brokers business in all its branches, viz. register and sell bills of exchange, money to be put out or wanted upon interest, &c. &c. &c.

And at the same store he will receive books, new or old, or stationary, or any other sort of goods to sell upon commissions.

The subscriber also draws writings, writes letters, advertisements, settles accounts, for moderate prices, also collects debts of any dignity for reasonable commissions, and negociates business in general to suit any person, so that all gentlemen and ladies, merchants, shop-keepers, and others, may without trouble, know where to have their business done in a proper manner, for which purpose he is determined for assistance to procure a suitable apprentice, it not being his intention to amuse the public with vain bombast, but real performances, to merit a continuance of their favours; and is the public's devoted, and very much obliged most humble servant,

JAMES HUME.

N. B. At the said store he has a couple of excellent violins to dispose of.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN COOK, who can be well recommended; he formerly lived with Lord William Campbell. Any one wanting such a person, may hear of him by enquiring at the New Tavern.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Baltimore Town, on the twenty-eighth day of March, early in the morning, a Scotch indented servant man, named WILLIAM CARVER, by profession a groom, a stout young man, about twenty-six years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy coloured hair, curls a little, long visaged, and much pitted with the small pox, sharp nose, white eyebrows and white eyelashes, his hair cut close to the top of his head: Had on when he went away, a green coat lapelled, with white metal buttons, or a whitish coat broke in the elbows, the green of cloth, and the other of white twilled jean, a white swanskin jacket with black spots, one white shirt, and two check ones, a surtout coat of red bath coating, one pair of new shoes, and a pair of ribbed stockings, a pair of new buckskin breeches, and a pair of old ones, and a small new beaver hat: Likewise stole out of the stable, a likely half blooded dark brown horse, belonging to Mr. James Cheston, with a very good saddle and bridle, very gay and full of spirit, about fourteen hands and an half high, with a black mane and tail, a little white on his near hind foot, and a lump occasioned by a kick when young on the same leg, between his knee and foot-lock joint, his eye is remarkably fine, with a good deal of white in it, his hind shoes feathered, to prevent his cutting; and likewise stole another horse, which cannot be rightly described, and sundry cloaths belonging to the servants. For the horse, TEN POUNDS, and for the man FIVE POUNDS, to be paid by Mr. JAMES CHESTON, or DANIEL GRANT.

January 10, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM GIBSON, of Formnagh township, Cumberland county, obtained a note of me the subscriber for ten pounds, due the first of November, 1773, for a tract of land in the township aforesaid; and whereas said Gibson's right to the land is now disputed by a prior right: This is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until said Gibson gives proper security to maintain the land to me, free of all disputes, as he is bound in his bill of sale of said land to me.

MOSES WOOD.

West Township, Chester County, April 5, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st of March last, one NEAIL TURNER, who took with him six pounds from the subscriber: Had on when he went away, a blue surtout coat and blue jacket, white trowsers, a new felt hat, a pair of milled grey stockings, and old shoes; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, has black hair, and a red complexion; he served part of an apprenticeship to the trade of a shoemaker with Mr. Seaver, in Front-street, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said NEAIL TURNER, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES DILWORTH, at the Pennsylvania Farmer, in Birmingham township, Chester county, or by me

JOHN COOKE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Susquehanna, on Sunday the 27th day of March last, two servant men, one an Englishman, came into the country with Capt. Robertson, to Baltimore-Town, about the 20th of June, 1772, his name is WILLIAM SPRINGALL, he was born in Middlesex, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a fresh complexion, very black beard, and short brown hair; he professes to be a barber or hair-dresser; had on when he went away, a blue suit of cloaths, the button-holes of the coat worked with red and blue twist mix'd, and he took with him a deep blue broadcloth coat: He is much given to liquor. The other named EDWARD MAGIN, an Irishman, has been in the country about six months; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a slow spoken fellow, has a down look, short brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a suit of black broadcloth cloaths, and a blue surtout, but they have other cloaths with them, and may change their dress: It is supposed they have forged a pass. Whoever secures the said servants in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES GILES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

TO BE LET

ON GROUND RENT,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND in the district of Southwark, a little below South-street, between Second and Third-streets continued, and front on said streets and a fifty feet street that is laid out from Second-street to Passyunk road. Said lots are situated on as high, if not the highest ground in the district, which will render them very healthy and pleasant. Any person desirous to treat for said lots, may know the terms by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, where the plan of the whole may be seen, or of CHARLES PRYOR, in Union-street, between Second and Third-streets.

JOHN MASON,

UPHOLDER,

At the north-east corner of Market and Front-streets.

BEGS leave to inform his freinds and customers, that he is recovered from a long and tedious illness so as to carry on his upholdstry business in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whose noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will please to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much satisfaction as if he were a Londoner, or a Parisian.

Said MASON has for sale, a large assortment of mattrass or wool beds, the great utility and intrinsic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to. He likewise has for sale best Strasburgh snuff, sacking bottoms, and a large assortment of toys.

Salem, in New-Jersey, March 11, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the subscribers, That by an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, Tuesday the twelfth day of April next is appointed for them to appear, at the Court-house in Salem, before GRANT GIBBON and ANDREW SINNICKSON, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the said Court, to shew cause why an assignment of the said subscribers estates should not be made for the benefit of their creditors, and their persons discharged from imprisonment.

JAMES GARDINER,
GEORGE MEYERS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

FINE Liverpool stoved SALT; Irish BEEF; Jamaica and Dominica RUM. Apply to SAMUEL CARSAN, or BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

Salem County, West New-Jersey, Feb. 22, 1774.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Friday the 22d day of April next, the plantation late the property of JOHN RAY, or part thereof as case may require, situate in Upper Alloways Creek township, whereon is a good saw mill, and two dwelling-houses; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-House on Wednesday the 27th day of April (instant.)

A HOUSE and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Market-street, near Eighth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, and to be struck off precisely at six o'clock in the evening, to the highest bidder. The house is sixteen feet and a half front, two stories high, well built of brick, adjoining which is a two story framed kitchen. The lot is one hundred feet deep, and has the privilege of a four feet alley leading from the back end of it into Eighth-street: The whole rents for 20l. per annum. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the premises before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to JOHANNA HILL, living in Carter's Alley.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hospital, on the night of the 29th of September last, a dark brown MARE, seven years old, high spirited, about fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots remarkably fast, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white spots occasioned by the saddle; she has had the pole evil, which may be observed by a scar. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if stolen, for mare and thief the above Reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

BAR-IRON; steel in the faggot and blister; cart, waggon, and chair boxes; saw mill saws; tanners knives, &c.

Imported from Jamaica, and to be SOLD by

HOWELL AND DOUGLASS,

COFFEE in hogsheads and barrels, old Jamaica spirits in hogsheads and porter casks, pimento, and a quantity of salted hides.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Irish servant girl, who has two years and a half to serve. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, brushmaker, living at the corner of Chesnut and Second-streets, a servant man named JOHN CARSON, alias JOHN M'CASHEN, born in Dramaragh, in the county of Down, Ireland; he is about 28 years old, fairish coloured hair, holds his chin and mouth a little of one side; he came from Belfast with Capt. M'Kenzie about the middle of June last, and was with his master but a few days before he ran away: He is supposed to be a cooper, and is much given to card-playing and drinking; had on when he went away an old blue coat, &c. common shoes and stockings alike worn, but probably may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up said servant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, shall have the above Reward; and if out of the province THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HANNAH.

February 28, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber near Bush Town, Baltimore County, Maryland, a convict Irish servant man, named DARBY DWYER, a lying talkative fellow, stout made, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stoops in his shoulders, has short brown hair, one of his upper fore teeth half broke off, a scar in the palm of his right hand, a red beard, and probably may change his name and forge a pass: Had on when he went away, an old castor hat, a flaxen coloured wig with one buckle, an upper grey coarse cloth jacket, two under ditto, one striped lincey, the other brown, coarse home-spun shirt, old buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, and good shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES MATHER, or JOSEPH STILES.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

AS I have been always paſſionately fond of endeavouring to read human faces, in all my excurſions I have aſſociated myſelf with a crowd, wherever I could find it gathered together. —This humour led me not long ago to a conventicle, aſſembled together in a field on the road ſide near a ſmall town which I paſſed through in a late journey.

There was in that part of the country an old man, known by the name of mad Tom, who through tattered garments, and ornaments of ſtraw, diſcovered a mien and geſture which had been accuſtomed to better days.—He was a frequent attender of theſe meetings, and ſometimes after the ſermons were over, concluded the day with a ſhort ſpeech to the audience. That which he made in my hearing, I ſhall relate without any apology.

Mad Tom's ſpeech to the people aſſembled.

My dear friends, after ſo many loud and long diſcourſes, I ſhould not now preſume to detain you, were I not perſuaded that your paſſions have only been played upon all day with ſound, and your judgments not informed by ſenſe.

It is an old proverb in the country where I was born, that a fool may give a wiſe man a good counſel. If there be any truth in this obſervation, no body can have a better right to give advice than me;—and if I happen to adviſe any thing worthy of your attention, I hope you will be wiſe enough not to deſpiſe it, becauſe it comes from a fool.

The firſt advice I ſhall offer you, is to guard againſt a weakneſs, to which in this part of the country you ſeem very much addicted;—I mean that of crowding together in great multitudes to every field conventicle.—I ſee you ſtaring at me from every corner, and ſome of you too with horror in your faces, at what you reckon ſo impious a ſpeech; but I beg that you will ſoften your features, and compoſe your minds till you hear the reaſons for what I have advanced

The firſt is, becauſe the greateſt part, if not all of the diſcources I have heard at theſe meetings, have been calculated more to inflame your paſſions, than to inſtruct your hearts; and I challenge any of you to tell me, what duty to God or man he has been informed of ſince he came here this morning? I obſerved you always gaping with the greateſt attention to thoſe of your preachers, who had the longeſt twang, and the moſt melancholy countenance,—but believe me, my friends, virtue does not conſiſt in a certain tone of voice, nor in an external appearance.

My ſecond reaſon is, becauſe you may be as well inſtructed at your own churches; and I may add, that the ſervice there is generally performed with more decency and good order, than in ſuch numerous meetings, where the attention is diſturbed with noiſe, and diverted with novelty.

And my third is, becauſe many of you by attending here, neglect, or incapacitate yourſelves for performing the real duties of life.—On looking around,—I can ſee many who have walked ten or a dozen of miles this morning, and who, on arriving here, have ſlept the greateſt part of the time on the graſs, and perhaps on going home, will be ſo fatigued as to ſleep the greateſt part of to-morrow in their beds,

But, the religious worſhip we owe to our maker, does not ſupercede the obligations we owe to ourſelves, and theſe with whom we are connected, by nature and the laws of our country.

Rural habitations, ſuch as theſe you poſſeſs, are generally the ſeats of more innocence,——and I may add, of more happineſs, than we commonly meet with in crowded cities.—For this reaſon, I give it as my ſecond advice to endeavour to be contented with your ſituation, where your honeſt induſtry can make you more independent than the fawning courtier,—and your exerciſe and ſimplicity of life, more healthful than the pampered citizen.

Though you poſſeſs little, you have all that is neceſſary to nature,—and the reſt is ſuperfluous.

There are many advantages attending poverty that you are not aware of:—you live unenvied, and in ſafety,— nor are racked with a fear of being degraded from your preſent dignity;—your houſes, in which there is nothing tempting, need not be barrocaded againſt the nightly invader of life and property;——and a greater advantage ſtill, than any of theſe I have mentioned, is your having fewer temptations to vice and immorality.

Be not ye therefore captivated with the falſe glittering of a ſplendid appearance,—it is an ignis fatuus, which will lead you into a thouſand dangers; for you may believe me, that the perſon whom you think ſits at eaſe, and is happy, becauſe he has loaded four horſes to drag him along, is generally himſelf loaded with the more galling chains of corroſive care, and a ſplendid garment often covers a melancholy mind.

As my third advice, I beg of you not to be too fond of knowledge.—In your humble ſphere, much of it is uſeleſs, nay, hurtful; for the more you acquire of it, you will become the leſs fit for your ſeveral employments, and it will ſet looſe upon your minds a numberleſs ſwarm of tormentors, which at preſent you have no ideas of; and you will find that Solomon never ſaid a wiſer thing than when he obſerved, that he who increaſeth knowledge, increaſeth ſorrow.

The only knowledge that is requiſite for people of your ſtation, is to know your duty to God and man, and to be expert in your ſeveral occupations, —that you may be inſtructed in the former,—read the Scriptures,——but read no comments upon them,——you are unacquainted with the ſubtilties of ſophiſtical reaſoning, by different religions and ſects,——with the arts of wreſting and perverting the ſacred writings, to make them ſerve every particular purpoſe; and therefore if commentators do not lead you aſtray, they will at leaſt infallibly bewilder and perplex your minds.

You have been told this day, in my hearing, that the Scriptures were given you as a rule of your faith and manners;—and at the ſame time that they are ſo dark and myſterious, that you cannot underſtand them, unleſs they be explained to you by preaching.——I have no inclination to quarrel with your preachers;——though, on this occaſion, I cannot help telling you, that whatever is in the Scripture above the comprehenſion of a common capacity, is unneceſſary to be known;— and I will add, that had the author of nature given a law to man, and required him to obſerve it, without beſtowing on him a power of underſtanding it, he would have acted inconſiſtently with that eternal rectitude, of which he is the author.

The fourth advice I ſhall give, is to make yourſelves acquainted as well as poſſible with your different employments and trades.—They will make you independent of fortune, as they are uſeful in every part of the world, the wants and neceſſities of man being the ſame every where;—they will every where gain you a ſubſiſtence; but above all things, I would recommend to you the ſtudy of agriculture, which is the chief ſupport of human life, and therefore the moſt honourable and uſeful of all other employments;—for I cannot help thinking, that he who cultivates an acre of ground, is of more real ſervice to his ſpecies, than ten philoſophers.

You are happy in your preſent ſituation, if you know how to enjoy it; and ſhould you change it indeliberately for any other which you may think more advantageous, I dare venture to affirm, that even the condition which you muſt admire, was it in your power to reach it, would yield you much leſs ſatisfaction than it promiſed, and perhaps leſs peace of mind than that in which you are at preſent.

Guard therefore againſt ambition;—it will place every thing before you in a falſe light; it will magnify the advantages of every other ſituation;—it will diminiſh theſe of your own—

I could go on to give you many more advices; but you are already tired with diſcourſes; ſuffer me then only to add, that if you practiſe theſe I have already given, they will be almoſt ſufficient; they will make your rural entirements happy while you live,—and you will only change them at death, to enter into others which will be ſtill more ſo.

M.

APRIL.

FANTASTIC month! How ſhall my doubtful ſong
Thy various form aright deſcribe?
Doſt thou to winter's gloomy train belong,
Or to the ſoft ſpring's flowery tribe?
Thy brow when mimic horrors arm,
When peace deluſive gilds thy ſmile;
Nor terror ſhall my heart alarm,
Nor flatt'ring hope my eaſy faith beguile.
Behold, my Erſkine, from the recent ſhow'r,
How freſh the tender herbage ſprings!
The ſun-beam gliſtens in each humid flow'r,
The grove with airy muſic rings!
Bleſt ſcene!—but hark! along the ſkies
The dark cloud ſcowls, the cold wind roars;
Swift thro' the troubled air the tempeſt flies,
Loud o'er the cliff the daſhing torrent pours!
Thus ſudden are the blaſts which oft deform
Our airy ſcenes of peace and reſt;
Thus falſe, thus tranſient are the beams that warm
With viſionary joy the human breaſt!
Him only wiſe and bleſt we own,
Who mocks at Fortune's changeful pow'r;
Courts not her ſmile, nor deprecates her frown,
Nor fears, nor hopes beyond the preſent hour.

GENOA, *Nov.* 29.

TWO French merchants, engaged in the coral fiſhery at the iſland of St. Pierre on the coaſt of Sardinia, landed yeſterday from a felucca in our port, and have juſt communicated the very important news of the great riches produced this laſt year from the gold works in the Baronia di Orozey, in the iſland of Sardinia. That, diſguiſed like Sardinian miners, they had an opportunity to examine the quantities of gold duſt now depoſited in the royal magazines at Cartoli, which amounted to more than three hundred ſacks, or meaſures. Under the ſame diſguiſe they viſited the ſecret mints at the Caſmets, at Dorgoli, where they ſaw vaſt heaps of ingots of gold coining into zequins, louis d'ors, and merlitons, a profuſion of treaſures that no idea can equal. A treble cordon of troops ſurrounded the diſtrict where the gold works are ſituated, who are taught to believe they goard the manufacture of fuſees. Three cohorts of confidential veterans watch the workmen. A new fortreſs, that from the depth of its foſſee, more than 85 feet perpendicular, ſeems to be impregnable, ſituated upon a peninſula, whoſe iſthmus is defended by three hundred pieces of large cannon, is now finiſhing upon the promontory of Ponta Negra, and defends this valuable diſtrict of inexhauſtible riches from any attack by ſea.

LONDON, *Dec.* 21.

A letter from Venice, dated Nov. 30, gives the following particulars of a quarrel which happened in September laſt, between the companies of a Venetian and an Engliſh ſhip, at Smyrna: "The maſter of a Venetian veſſel had made repeated complaints to the maſter of the Engliſh ſhip the Britannia, that the Britannia's anchor lay ſo as to endanger the Venetian veſſel, but his remonſtrances were not liſtened to; he then applied to the Engliſh Conſul, whoſe repreſentations were as ineffectual; the Venetian, therefore, on the 18th of September, cut the Engliſhman's cable. The Engliſh threatned vengeance, and the Venetians prepared to defend themſelves. The quarel laſted the whole day, but without any acts of violence; the next day, however, the 19th, ſome of each crew meeting on ſhore, fell upon each other with ſticks, oars, and ſuch inſtruments as they could get at, and in the ſcuffel an Engliſh ſailor was killed. Capt. Brooke, commander of an Engliſh ſhip of war, being then in the harbour, ſent off his boat to put an end to it, and to bring away the body of the Engliſh ſailor. As ſoon as the boat came near the ſhore the crew of the Venetian veſſel fled to their Conſul's houſe; an Engliſh ſailor, armed with a piſtol and cutlaſs, purſued them, but was killed by a Venetian with a knife. This ſecond murder rendering the alarm more general, the Venetian Conſul put all the Venetian ſailors who were on ſhore under arreſt; but an Engliſh officer, with ſome of his ſhip's company, wanting to ſeize the Venetian veſſel, and to purſue ſome of the Venetian crew on board a French ſhip, the Minerva, commanded by M. Gipier, where they had taken refuge, the conſequences might have been more fatal, but it was agreed to appoint the Dutch Conſul umpire between the contending parties, who was happy enough to reconcile them. The Britiſh Agent at the Republic of Venice having preſented a memorial on the above affair, the two aſſaſſins are ordered to be brought hither, in order to be tried and puniſhed for the murder."

Dec. 28. The Prince of Wales laſt week ſolicited for a purſe of money to give away this Chriſtmas, which he obtained, and by the diſtribution of it he has given the utmoſt ſatisfaction to our amiable Sovereign, as thoſe that received his Royal Highneſs's bounties were real objects of charity.

Dec. 31. By a gentleman who arrived here from Pruſſia laſt week we are informed, that his Pruſſian Majeſty is beautifying the city of Potſdam, taking down all the old houſes, and rebuilding them in a moſt elegant uniform taſte; all to be of the ſame height and dimenſions; and as for the late poor inhabitants that occupied them, they are to have the new houſes at the ſame rent they had the old ones; which reflects no little honour on the King: but this is only one among the many good acts he daily does for his people; for, however he may diſtreſs his neighbours, he certainly cheriſhes his own ſubjects and gives them all the bleſſings of both peace and plenty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Conſtantinople.

"As there is ſomething very ſingular in the manner of our markets, I make no doubt but it will afford you ſome pleaſure to hear the form and ceremony that is uſed in our Jaffir Bazar, or place of ſale for ſlaves, where men meet to *purchaſe* wives, concubines, and ſervants at pleaſure. The market is three times a week, and the ſlaves of both ſexes that have been either brought from Barbary, taken priſoners in war, or purchaſed by Jew brokers from Georgia, Mingrelia, Carcaſſia, and ſeveral other parts of the Black Sea, are all placed in the middle of the Jaffir Bazar. The ſale always begins with a prayer for the proſperity of the Sultan; when it is ended, the crier publiſhes with a loud voice the price of the ſeller, who ſtands as near as he conveniently can to his ſlave, whoſe face and body is covered with a kind of ſcarf; if a purchaſer preſents himſelf, he lifts up the covering to ſee whether he likes the merchandize, if he does, the price is ſettled, and the unhappy victim to either avarice or luſt follows its new maſter to his houſe, where they are ſometimes uſed like human beings, but much oftener like brutes."

Jan. 7. We hear that a Great Perſonage, experiencing the bleſſings of a numerous family ſurrounded with affluence, has been from thence led to reflect of its inconveniences when reverſed, and therefore has it in contemplation to grant certain privileges and rewards to ſuch of his ſubjects as are thus ſituated. Louis XIV. granted one thouſand livres a year to every one of his ſubjects who had ten children, beſide certain immunities and privileges. Such a benefaction, beſide being charitable in the firſt inſtance, produced a variety of benefits to the ſtate.

Louis XIV. upon his death-bed earneſtly recommended it to his Great Grandſon, now Louis XV. not like him, to give into the rage for building, nor ever to go to war but at the laſt extremity; for, added he, buildings and war, if unneceſſarily undertaken, are enough to ruin any nation. It is thought this wiſe leſſon makes now more impreſſion than ever upon the French King, and that he will not deviate from it, eſpecially with regard to war, but upon a caſe of downright emergency.

Jan. 8. We learn from Madrid, that the Miniſters of ſtate have very frequent conferrences; and that the Court has declared to the Emperor of Morocco, that his moſt Catholic Majeſty reſolved to collect the whole of his naval forces, and to attack the ports of the Emperor of Morocco, in caſe he ſhould farther perſiſt in his pretenſions upon Ceuta.

It is now, and has been ſome time, under conſideration, to bring in a bill the next ſeſſions of parliament, for the licenſing certain public ſtews, as it is imagined by that means the number of common proſtitutes we daily meet in the public ſtreets will be entirely prevented, as it is propoſed very ſeverely to puniſh any who may be found out of the diſtricts allowed them, or without a proper licenſe.

Jan. 10. It is apprehended, ſays a correſpondent, that was a free native of America, condemned in his own country to be hanged, and his life given him on the terms of being tranſported to England, he would gladly embrace his ſentence, in preferrence to the being doomed to a miſerable exiſtence in a land where famine waits even on the moſt induſtrious mechanic, labourer, and peaſant, He would ſcarcely leave his neighbouring cannibals, who, at moſt, would but eat him dead, to be precipitated among canibals of another complection, only overgrown farmers, monopolizers, foreſtallers, &c. who ſo daily demonſtrate that they would not even heſitate to eat him alive.

Jan. 12. Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, tells us, that when he was at the Court of France, a gentleman was highly careſſed among the ladies there, on the ſcore of his being a compleat duelliſt. It ſeems he had killed ſeven or eight people in ſingle combat. This endeared him ſo much to the women of the firſt rank, that they all ſtrove who ſhould enjoy his company moſt; happy was ſhe that could hear this mighty hero oftneſt relate the hiſtory of his bloody adventures.

If women of diſtinguiſhed rank and beauty would endeavour to ſupply the deficiency of laws made againſt duelling; if they would baniſh the brave bully from their company, and treat him with contempt and abhorrence, the character of a duelliſt would ſoon become as odious as that of a woman-hater.

Jan. 14. It is reported, that the Prince of Brunſwick and his conſort are certainly expected here on a viſit in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer.

To ſo great a pitch is amazonian intrepidity arrived among the ladies of faſhion, that ſhooting is now become one of their favourite paſtimes; and however incredible it may appear, we are aſſured that a few days ago, a brace of pheaſants, and two of partridges, were brought to the ground in Norfolk, by Lady T——d, who is eſteemed the beſt parkſwoman in that county.

Jan. 17. The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the humble addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Friday laſt:

"*My Lords*,

"I thank you for this loyal addreſs. Nothing "can give me greater ſatisfaction than theſe aſſu- "rances of your duty and affection. You may "always depend upon my hearty concurrence in "every meaſure, that contributes to the improve- "ment of commerce, and the true intereſt and "proſperity of my people."

he humble addreſs of the Houſe of Commons was preſented to his Majeſty on Saturday laſt, to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return a very gracious anſwer.

GEORGIA, *March* 8.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, Feb. 11.

"One M'Fal, from the Upper Creeks, with an Indian, called the Mad Turkey, are juſt arrived, and report, that by the way they met with one Skutchiby, the head man of the Coweta tribe, who by them, ſent to Mr. Galphin a talk to the following effect, viz. That having had one of his men killed by the white people, and his own life endangered; he was very much grieved, and had twice ſent out his people to take ſatisfaction, which they had done. That he was now ſatisfied, and did not deſire war, or that the fires which were burning in Charleſtown and his nation ſhould be put out, provided the white people would put up with their loſſes; that they had people in plenty, but to him, one man was a great deal. That he deſired Mr. Galphin would let the Governor know his talk, and that, if we were ſatisfied with theſe terms, there ſhould be peace for the future, and he might let the Virginians and other ſettlers know, that they might return to their ſettlements, and plant as before, that they ſhould be no more diſturbed, and that he himſelf was going to plant corn at the Ogmulgy old town.

By the above talk it would ſeem, that Skutchiby takes all the miſchief hitherto done, upon himſelf, that conſequently it is not the act of a parcel of ſtraggling mad young fellows, but a deliberate act of revenge of one of their head men, who takes upon him to preſcribe the terms upon which he is willing to make peace, and who, if ſatisfaction be inſiſted on, will be apt to try to draw his whole nation into a war with us.

The Mad Turkey, alſo ſaid, he underſtood there were upwards of 50 Indians in the engagement with our Militia; and he heard ſome of them brag that they were ſo well prepared, that they had nothing to fear from our people, if there had been 100 of them.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING POST.

Meſſrs. FLEETS,

We'll FREEDOM *have to call our own,*
Which ſhall depend on HEAVEN *alone.*

IT is far beneath the character of the brave millions of freemen who inhabit this vaſt continent to depend on any people but themſelves, or preſent a petition for their rights to any one but the Lord who gave them being with the rights of humanity; and has told them that *they who put their truſt in him ſhall never be confounded but ſhall proſper.*

It has vainly been expected by ſome, that petitioning the rulers in Britain, would ſecure the liberties of America; but experience demonſtrates their error, and confirms the general opinion, that American *liberty* will forever depend upon American *virtue*. The patriots in Britain, are ſo far from being able to defend the rights of America, that they cannot ſecure their own; and for the Americans to look for protection from a people who cannot protect themſelves, would be the moſt conſummate of all abſurdities.——It has long been evident, that Britain declines in virtue, liberty, and political wiſdom; and there are many ſtriking omens of her glory's haſtening to a period: The virtue and liberty of America is her brighteſt hope; if this fails, ruin ſtares her in the face. Therefore I would urge the Americans, by every argument which can move the human heart, and by all the conſiderations of virtue, religion, and liberty, to unite as one man animated with the higheſt ardour in the nobleſt cauſe, and ſtand firm to their purpoſe——unalterably firm as the mountains of America.——The preſervation of liberty and the progreſs of ſcience in America, may rekindle the ancient britiſh ſpirit, and old *Albion* may once more ſhine in the luſtre of freedom—her ſons being ruined by Americans, may ſhake off the infamous ſhackles of arbitrary power, and no longer have *maſters* inſtead of *ſervants*, to rule the ſtate.—nor ſuffer themſelves to be degraded below the ſcale of humanity, by being ſlaves to haughty Lords, who do not ſuffer them to eat the fruits of their own labour, nor enjoy even the light of Heaven without paying for it*.—To eſtabliſh the ſame uſurpation and tyranny in America, which have long plundered the unhappy Britons, has been the *darling* plan of corrupt Miniſters and their tools; but, under the ſmiles of Heaven, the Patriots in this country have proved ſuperior to all the wicked machinations of their enemies. The Americans have merited the love and admiration of all the wiſe and virtuous, and every good man will offer up ardent vows to Heaven for them, that their patriotiſm may forever triumph over all the hated ſons of tyranny.

* *In England and Ireland, the people are taxed for window lights, and for almoſt every thing they eat, drink and wear; yet ſuch is the unbounded luxury and bad policy of their rulers, the ſtate is ſinking in debt.*

NEW-YORK, *April 7.*

The Upper House of Assembly of Georgia having rejected the memorial sent them by the Lower House, of the re-appointment of Benjamin Franklin, Esq; Agent in Great Britain, for the said colony, during another year. The Lower House have insisted upon their appointment, resolved that the right is solely in them, that the thanks of the House for his faithful services, be transmitted to him, with notice of his appointment for another year commencing the second of March, and 150l. sterling salary for the same, over and above his charges and disbursements, incurred on account of his Agency.

A conferrence with the Upper House is to be held on this affair.

On the 1st of May the King's regiment of foot will march from Quebeck to garrison the several forts of Niagara, Le Droit and Mischilimachinac, in the room of the tenth regiment, which is ordered down to that city, and there to embark for England on the arrival of the regiments expected in the summer to relieve them.

We are informed that in consequence of his Majesty's pleasure, signified by the Secretary of State to *his Excellency* GOVERNOR FRANKLIN *of New-Jersey*, letters patent have lately passed the great seal of that province, incorporating a number of gentlemen for the very benevolent purpose of raising a fund for the relief and support of the widows and children of deceased Presbyterian clergymen.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, in St. Christophers, dated March 7, 1774.

"We are full of the hopes of a speedy Spanish war; their notorious behaviour on some recent occasions, will not be passed over with impunity. Mr. Welch, a merchant of this place, had a vessel loading at Cat-Island with timber (an island belonging to the English) and the Spaniards of Porto Rico hearing of it, sent over 30 armed men, who took her, and massacred every soul on board."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 11.*

Extract of a letter from Johnson Hall, dated the 28th of March.

"In consequence of a meeting held by Sir William Johnson, last November, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, concerning the murder of the four French men on Lake Ontario, whose boat they also plundered, there arrived here yesterday, three runners, or messengers from them, to acquaint Sir William, that a number of the Sachims were on their way hither, with two of the murderers whom they are to deliver up to justice; they have also paid so much regard to Sir William's admonitions to them at that treaty, that they are now bringing down a quantity of skins and furrs to make up the Frenchmens losses; this is more than they could ever be prevailed upon to do before, and Sir William is hopeful, this precedent, will be of very great service, as it certainly will deter others from being guilty of the like in future.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Virginia, March 23.

"A few days ago arrived here the brig Abby, Captain Herbert, from London, by whom we learn, that the fate of the East-India Company's tea at Boston, had reached England some time before his departure, but did not make that stir as was at first expected. There have been several meetings of the Company to consider in what manner they shall proceed with respect to this noisy affair, the result of which, it is immagined, will be the taking off the duty lately imposed on the aforesaid article. We also learn that the Tower of London caught fire, by some accident, about the beginning of January last, which consumed some considerable part of it, as also two or three houses that were at a little distance therefrom.—Luckily the fire, through the activity of the people, did not reach the amunition, as, if it had, great part of London must inevitably have perished. And that on Saturday the 15th of January last, Lord Townshend, Sir Jeffery Amherst, and Sir Charles Frederick, went to the Tower, viewed the place where the fire happened, and expressed their anger at a large quantity of powder being clandestinely lodged in the cellar of one of the houses, as it might have been attended with the most dangerous consequences. Lord Townshend ordered several new cisterns, firecocks, and buckets, to be fixed in different parts of the Tower, to be in readiness to supply the engines, if a like accident should happen; likewise that the stationer's shop should be removed from the White Tower, as it was dangerous to keep so large a quantity of paper near the magazine. Lord Townshend mentioned the great impropriety of having but one entrance into the Tower, and proposed building another drawbridge from the Devil's battery to Irongate; as, should a fire happen at the present entrance, it would be impossible either to convey engines to it, or for the inhabitants to escape."

The sloop Two Brothers, Capt. Stone, arrived at New-York: On the 25th ult. in lat. 29: 36, long. 79, spoke the ship Cæsar, Capt. Miller, belonging to this port, from Jamaica to London, out 12 days, all well.

Captain Dow, from Jamaica, on the 23d ult. about two leagues off Cape Florida, spoke the brig Charming Jean, Capt. Brewer, from Montego Bay for Charlestown, out 14 days, all well; the same time spoke a sloop, Capt. Fae, from the Musqueto Shore for London, out 3 weeks.

The Captains Inglis, Casson, and Gregory, are arrived at Jamaica from this port.

On Wednesday night last, the 6th inst. departed this life, Mrs. ANN BOND, the amiable consort of Mr. THOMAS BOND, Jun. after a tedious illness, which she bore with the resignation of a christian, and on Saturday her remains were interred in Christ's Church yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst. the body of Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLLS, who has been missing five weeks, was found at Stampers dock, near the place where he fell in; and the same evening he was buried in the Friends burying ground attended by a number of respectable inhabitants of this city.

MARRIED. GEORGE HENRY, Esq; to Miss NANCY USHER, daughter of Mr. ABRAHAM USHER, Merchant, of this city.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Joseph, J. Crew, Tepani.
Brig Polly's Desire, J. Clark, Grenada.
Schooner Peggy, S. Dow, Jamaica.
Schooner Supply, Z. Jones. Piscataqua.
Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, Piscatiqua.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boston.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Potowmac, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boston.
Brig Leisure Hour, J. Thompson, New-Providence.
Ship Isabella, B. Fleming, Dublin.
Schooner Lovely Sally, J. Coffin, Newfoundland.
Schooner Hannah, A. Lowell, Piscataqua.
Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Lisbon.

CLEARED.

Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Lisbon.
Ship Fame, J. Gensell, Lisbon.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Brig Industry, P. Hodginson, Dominica.
Brig Charlotte, S. Carson, Cadiz.
Sloop Sally, W. Martin, Maryland.
Sloop Betsy, W. Townsend, Virginia.
Schooner Pompey, W. Leeds, New-London.
Schooner Polly, J. Buck, North-Carolina.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Lisbon.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe Maryland.
Brig Free Mason, T. Pitt, Madeira.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore. South-Carolina.
Shooner Supply, F. Jones, Portsmouth, N. E.
Schooner Tryal, D. Harris, St. Kitts.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica.
Brig Catherine, J. Tolly, Antigua.
Brig James, J. Smith, Lisbon.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, Lisbon.
Schooner Molly and Fanny, J. Cox, Montserat.
Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	0	19	0	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	14	0
Butter Bread,	3	0	0	Molass. *per gal.*	0	1	8
Middling Bisket,	1	10	0	West Ind. Rum,	0	3	0
Ship ditto,	0	15	0	Philadelp. do.	0	2	2
Rice, - -	0	17	6	New-Engl. do.	0	2	1
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Wheat, *per bush.*	0	7	9
Bohea Tea, -	0	5	0	Indian Corn,	0	2	9
Hemp, - -	0	0	5	Fine Salt,	0	1	4
Pensyl. Loaf Sug.	0	1	0	PipeStaves, *p.th.*	9	0	0
Irish Beef, *per bar.*	3	5	0	Hogshead do.	0	6	0
Country ditto	2	15	0	Barrel do.	3	5	0
Pork, - -	3	10	0	Red Oak ditto,	4	0	0
Pitch,	0	16	0	Bar Iron, *p.ton,*	26	0	0
Turpentine, -	1	0	0	Pig Iron, -	8	10	0

To HUMPHRY TRAVELLER, *alias* SIWEL LEINAHTAN.

OH thou *retrograde miller!* In an evil hour didst thou commence author, and vainly endeavour to entertain the town with thy *clownish* wit, and *clumsy* satire. To appear in character, lay down thy pen and resume thy *chalk:* For believe me, thou wilt make a much better *figure* in *scoring thy toll*, than thou dost in the half sheet of the *Pennsylvania Journal.*—Thy head is but a *trundle head*, whirled round by the *wheel* of malice on the *shaft* of disappointment. Thy expectations have, indeed, been *a-bridged*, and therefore thou hast opened the *flood-gates* of thy wrath, and poured forth a *torrent* of abuse. What though thou hast kicked up a *dust*, and hast made thy works very *floury?* Yet, upon *trial*, they are found to be but *middling*, and justly deserve to be *condemned*. It would be well for thee to desist in time, lest thou shouldst meet with thy *peers*—men as *arch* as thyself, who will give thee *railing* for *railing*, and return *measure* for *measure*, *heeped up* and *pressed down;* so wilt thou involve thyself in a *peck* of troubles. The *pond* of thy understanding is *shallow* and *muddy;* the *stream* of thy wit is *very low;* and when thy *race* is *run out*, thou wilt be but a DAM fellow at best. RETSNUP.

WHATEVER *private reasons* might induce Mr. Joseph Borden to believe I suspected him to be the person who broke open certain letters, written by me and sent by his stage to gentlemen in New-York, and New-Brunswick, he could not possibly have inferred *from my late advertisement* he was the villain, nor could he have collected *from thence* any charge of a *criminal nature* against him, or those in his employ.—Why, therefore, he should be so violently angry at me, or why he should apprehend his "integrity to be furiously attacked" by that publication, are questions I am at a loss to answer? What then could tempt him to publish the late advertisement *subscribed by him*, exculpating himself from a charge never set up against him? It certainly could not have proceeded from an ambition of once more procuring the fame of being an author, having already established his reputation in that way, by his celebrated political essays in support of American freedom, against the attacks and encroachments of the British Parliament and Ministry, relative to the revenue acts:—It surely then must have resulted either from excessive malice, which often makes men too quick sighted even for their own schemes, or from a guilty conscience which stared him in the face upon the appearance of my advertisement, and hurried him to plead not guilty before he was arraigned.—Be these things as they may, I would fain hope he is *really* as innocent and upright as he pictures himself to be in his advertisement. I am, and I trust always shall be, tender of pronouncing a fellow creature, even of a *suspicious character*, guilty of any crime, without *positive proof:* Until I obtain such, he will not hear from me again on this subject, unless in vindication of my reputation; or he is anxious to see certain facts respecting his conduct as to the letters in question (and which *he well knows* I am possessed of) laid before the public. If he is, and will hint the least inclination of having them disclosed, I will make it a point to gratify the gentleman.

Before I take leave of him I would observe, as he has been so candid as to make a public declaration of his innocence, he will be FRANK enough, if it should be hereafter enquired of him, to acknowledge that the advertisement, published *under his name*, being properly spelled and smartly written, was fabricated by the *pretty*, *little*, *musical*, *poetical witling*, who lately emigrated from this city into New-Jersey in quest of the long robe and full-bottome dwig, which, nevertheless, have been since conferred on a gentleman of *manly figure* and *approved abilities*.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1774.

THIS DAY, at Two o'clock, at the Court-House, will be held the annual election of Twelve Directors and a Treasurer, for the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the Insurance of Houses from loss by Fire.*

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clk.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 25th day of April instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Herman Stump in Germantown; three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Germantown aforesaid, containing in the whole about 29 acres, having on part thereof erected a large stone messuage, kitchen, spring-house and barn, bounded by lands of Christopher Meng, Peter Smith, and others, subject to the term of the natural life of Margaret Hogermood in a part of the said messuage, kitchen and spring-house, also in a garden, and to the payment of 3l. 6s. 8d. lawful money of Pennsylvania, and one cord of wood delivered at the messuage aforesaid, to and for the said Margaret, each and every year during the term aforesaid; late the estate of JOHN ADAM HOGERMOOD, seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 5th inst. in the forenoon, a servant boy named JOHN PETERSON, a Hollander, came over last fall in a vessel of Mr. Samuel Howell's, of this city, and was bought from Martin Noll's, in the Northern Liberties; about four feet six inches in heighth, pale complexion, flaxen thin hair, very slim built, and talks very bad English; had on when he went away, a blue duffil jacket and trowsers, (the trowsers patched at the knees, and a red cape to the jacket) no hat, a worsted cap, and indifferent shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up the said boy and brings him to, or secures him so that, the subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges from

WILLIAM DEWEES.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

THE Adventurers in PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church, in Philadelphia, are hereby informed that the drawing is begun, a few drawn, and that it will certainly be finished this month.—A day was fixed for drawing in December last, but as there was two thousand tickets unsold, it was then found impracticable. It being now resolved to compleat it as above-mentioned, and there being a number of tickets yet unsold, the friends of the church are requested to do their utmost in the mean time to dispose of them, that too great a risque for the church may be avoided.

April 11, 1774.

THE Adventurers in PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for Norrington Presbyterian and Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Churches, and the Newark Academy, are hereby notified, that the time limited for renewing their tickets in the fourth and last class is expired: And as many who were not before adventurers are applying for tickets in this very rich class, the former adventurers are therefore requested to be speedy in renewing, otherwise, in order to expedite the drawing, their numbers will be disposed of to those who shall apply.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

In large and small boxes, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Spermaceti Works in Arch-street, a few doors above Sixth-street. ALSO,

SPERMACETI LAMP-OYL.

TAKEN UP, the first of April inst. near Glouceſter, a Moses built BOAT, painted red, without chain or rudder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROAN.

IS MISSING,

A LAD named WILLIAM MIDDLETON, about twenty years of age, much pitted with the small-pox, short and thick set, limps in his walk, occasioned by his thigh being broke; his cloaths uncertain. He left the house of the subscriber, to go on board of a shallop at the Drawbridge, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 6th of April instant, and hath not since been heard of. Whoever will give information of said lad to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

AARON MIDDLETON.

N. B. On said evening the above shallop was broke open and robbed of a wallet of sugar, and some other things not known. Whoever will discover the offender in this case, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fourth-street, near the Post-Office, an apprentice girl, named ANN CARROWLE, about sixteen years of age; had on when she went away, a green silk bonnet, a red, black and white India callico long gown, a blue half-thick and a striped lincey petticoat, and new leather shoes; she has a fresh complexion, brown hair, is near-sighted, round shouldered, and came from London in the year 1769, with Capt. Keais: She has been seen strolling on the Lancaster and Gulf roads, on pretence of going to service at 'Squire Moore's at Carlisle. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above Reward. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

N. B. All persons are cautioned not to entertain, harbour, or conceal her, at their peril.

To be SOLD or LET,

For a term of years,

A LOT of GROUND situated next to the new bridge, on the old Germantown Road, or Front-street continued, whereon is a very commodious brick house, with out-houses, a large tan-yard, and every conveniency for carrying on the tanning business. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, if desired.

Also, an old right to three or four hundred acres of land, which may at any time be located in any unappropriated part of the province of Pennsylvania. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At NINE O'CLOCK, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD'S

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of Second-street, will be exposed to public sale, a very neat and general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season;

In which are,

A QUANTITY of 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens and hollands; 26 pieces of garlix; 7-8, yard wide, and yard 3-8 cotton and linen checks; striped tickens; nankeens; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 diaper table-cloths; about 75 pieces of cambricks and lawns; kenting and silk handkerchiefs; pillow fustians; shalloons, durants, and tammies; mens and womens worsted hose; felt hats, of every size and quality usually imported; playing cards; a variety of mohair buttons, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of American manufactured and other glass-wares, in which are a few dozen of apothecaries packing bottles, decanters, tumblers, stalk-glasses, &c.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month (April) 9, 1774.

WHEREAS there will be wanted this present year, in and near this city, above Two Thousand Cords of Spanish white-oak, beech and hemlock BARK, for which good prices and ready money are given; it is to be hoped, that all persons who have timber of those kinds to cut, and are convenient to navigation or land carriage to this city, will be careful to do it in the proper season and get the bark, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will also have the satisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furnishing the manufacturers of leather with so scarce and necessary an article, and the bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage by keeping; a quantity thereof, in any person's possession, may be always considered as ready cash, and brought to market when it may be most convenient.

It is thought a large quantity may be got up Delaware, and very advantageous to those, who are convenient to send it down in the Durham boats, or otherwise.

New-York, March 28, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE farm or plantation called BELLEVALE, situate at Warwick, in the county of Orange. It consists of about 800 acres of land, and is justly esteemed as valuable a tract as any of its size in the province, having belonging to it in one body, 230 acres of the richest low or intervale land, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, by which it can be laid under water, and situate at the foot of a range of mountains, which will forever afford an unbounded outrange. It is in a thick settled country, within five miles of Sterling iron works, and seven from Ringwood and the long pond (which afford the best market for whatever is raised, 12 miles from Goshen, and 24 from New Windsor landing. The improvements are, on one part, a log-house, a new framed barn, and young orchard, with about 120 acres of the intervale land reduced to the best kind of mowing-ground, being well cleared, fenced, and seeded; and several large summer fallows in tillage. On the other part is a small grist-mill, a saw-mill, a forge (for converting pig metal into bar iron) a coal-house, a pretty good framed dwelling-house and barn. Should the purchaser incline to it, the farm consisting of the first mentioned improvements, nearly all the low land, and about 400 acres of the upland, will be sold separate from the iron works and mills, which, with a small piece of the meadow, and the remaining part of the land, may be had either separate or united with the farm. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at his farm in Dutchess county, New-York, or of Dr. Samuel Bard, in New-York.

JOHN BARD.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the third of this instant, (April) an Irish servant man named SAMUEL MEASE, about twenty four years old, and about five feet ten inches high, with fair curled hair; had on and took with him, a beaver hat, a white broadcloth coat, nankeen jacket and drawers, and red waistcoat, one white shirt, and one check ditto, two pair of yarn hose, and one pair of thread ditto, plated buckles, and new shoes. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM KELLY.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the twenty seventh inst. by the subscriber on the premises.

THE two following houses, situate on the south side of Plumb street, between Second and Third-streets; bounded and lying between EDWARD STRETCHER and JAMES ARMITAGE, Southwark, viz. a two story brick house in good repair, and is 17 feet 5 inches in front on Plumb-street, and 16 feet 7 inches deep, with a lot 90 feet deep, and subject to a ground rent of Fifty Shillings per ann. A three story frame house, adjoining the above described house, 19 feet 7 inches in front on Plumb street and 13 feet 9 inches in depth, with the privilege of the above 90 feet lot, and subject to a groundrent of Fifty Shillings per ann. Any person inclinable to purchase the above houses, or either of them, may know the terms, and an indisputable title given them by

ROBERT CONN.

N. B. At the same time and place will also be sold, a variety of Houshold Goods and Kitchen Furniture.—If any person or persons choose to treat for the above houses before the day of sale, they may apply as above.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Plumb-street, below South-street, on Tuesday the 5th inst. an indented servant man, named WILLIAM KELLY, but commonly called PADDY FARRELL, a chimney sweeper, the number on his cap is 23, he is about five feet three inches high, and about twenty-eight years of age, round shouldered, knock-knee'd, splaw footed, with short black hair, and otherwise in proportion. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in the workhouse of this city, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CONN.

A MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE
JUST OPENED, BY
DR. ANTHONY YELDALL,
Three doors from the Bank Meeting-house, in Front-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

THE many favours the public have been pleaſed to beſtow upon me ſince my arrival on this continent, fill me with the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude, and for which I return my ſincere acknowledgements. My endeavours as they have hitherto, ſhall alſo in future be employed in the uſeful purpoſes of adminiſtring cures for the many grievous diſorders attending the human frame; the ſurprizing ſucceſs that, under God, has attended my public medicines for more than theſe three years paſt, and the great demand that there is for them from every quarter where they are known, urge me to endeavour that the public may ſtill be ſupplied with them, and finding it impoſſible to attend in perſon, as I have done for this ſome time paſt, on account of the multiplicity of applications, I intend ſending a medicine cheſt to each of the different towns that I have attended in, both in this and the neighbouring provinces, where ſuch as pleaſe may be ſupplied with my public medicines, and others, particularly adapted to the moſt common diſorders incident to families, with directions fully ſetting forth their uſe and how the patients are to conduct themſelves with regard to diet, exerciſe, air and medicines. I hope my omitting here enlarging on my abilities will not be conſtrued to my diſadvantage, as the great number that, under God, I have happily reſtored to health, and the difficult operations in chirurgery I have performed with ſucceſs ſince my arrival, ſpeak more powerfully than any thing that could be here inſerted. I propoſe to give my advice in all caſes of phyſic and chirurgery, at my houſe in Front-ſtreet, where thoſe that chuſe to apply may depend on the ſtricteſt juſtice, and be further aſſured, never to be encouraged in any diſorder but where there is a probability of ſucceſs; if curable, the cure will be made in as ſafe and eaſy a manner as the rules of nature and art will admit of; if not curable, I ſhall let the patient know it, ſo that he need not be put to unneceſſary trouble or expence, and will further adviſe ſuch ſimples as is moſt likely to paliate or eaſe the compiaint. I ſhall conſtantly keep up a complete aſſortment of ſuch drugs and medicines as are required for family uſe, either in town or country, which will be ſold in the ſmalleſt quantities, and on the moſt reaſonable terms; and I hope by the goodneſs of the medicines, and the great care that will be taken in the delivery, to merit cuſtom, which ſhall be always acknowledged by

The public's humble ſervant,
ANTHONY YELDALL.

N. B. Among the MEDICINES, &c. are Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, Seeds, Rhubarb, Campaire, Salts, Oil of Almonds, Caſtor Oil, Bark, Jalap, Antimony, Sulphur, &c. &c. &c. alſo, moſt patent medicines now in uſe—as Godfrey's Cordials, Anderſon's Pills, Hooper's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. Patent Medicines, which are ſent by me and ſealed with my ſeal, will be warranted genuine.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

DOCTOR M'GINNIS,

Is ſo thronged with buſineſs, as to render it impoſſible for him to leave the city for a few weeks longer, and he thinks proper to acquaint the Public thereof, ſo that the town and country may not be diſappointed.

The moſt violent TOOTH-ACH,
Cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein.

BY applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach if ever ſo violent: It likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pain in any part of the body: It is ſo harmleſs that it may at any time be made uſe of agreeable to the directions. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular directions in print for uſing it, and may be had (at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors from John Hart's Vendue-ſtore) of Mr. M'GINNIS, Surgeon-Dentiſt, who takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of Britiſh America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, diſplaces all the ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and if the ſound teeth be ever ſo black he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient. He makes and ſets in artificial teeth, in ſo nice a manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth, have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial ones put in, and in ſuch a manner as to be of real uſe, ornamental and ſerviceable for many years; and he prepares his inimitable Tincture, which in ten days cures the ſcurvy in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate or long ſtanding, it likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from being worſe, and it faſtens the teeth if ever ſo looſe; it is ſo harmleſs that it may be made uſe of by perſons of all ages, and at any time, agreeable to the directions; it effectually eradicates that nauſeous complaint called a ſtinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, ſcorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, be they ever ſo black, cleanſing them from thoſe ſandy tartarous particles that adhere to them, which occaſion rottenneſs, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times uſing will ſhew the excellency of this dentifrice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praiſe.—He likewiſe prepares a powder which poliſhes the teeth, giving to them and preſerving the moſt beautiful enamel. What can be more uſeful or ornamental (eſpecially to the fair ſex) than a ſet of regular and beautifully poliſhed teeth, embraced by ſound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a ſhort ſtay in this city, he recommends to the public to make ſpeedy application.

His tincture and powder are ſold at the ſmall price of 6*s.* with printed directions; and if any perſon uſes this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a viſible and ſatisfactory proſpect of being ſoon cured, they ſhall have their money returned on application.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of theſe diſorders, and are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the ſhorteſt notice.—The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.

FOR SALE AT ALEXANDRIA,
On the ſixteenth day of April,

TWO lots of ground in the ſaid town, containing one acre, in fourteen parcels, divided as follows, viz. three parcels on Fairfax-ſtreet, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5 and a half inches: Eight parcels on Prince-ſtreet, containing 30 feet 10 and one-eighth inches each in front, and extending back 97 feet 5 and a half inches: Three parcels on Water-ſtreet, each 26 feet in front, and extending back 123 feet 5 and a half inches. The ſaid lots or parcels of ground are ſituated in a very pleaſant and improving part of the town; they are very convenient to Hall and Gilpin's wharf, to Harper and Gilpin's wharf, and to a public landing; they have every advantage for the merchant or tradeſman, unleſs they were real water lots. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and the other half in ſix months from that day; but unleſs the money be paid when due, the ſame to carry intereſt from the date of the bond. Security, if required, muſt be given. WILLIAM RAMSAY.

To be SOLD, EXCHANGED for Land near this city, or LET on very eaſy terms to a ſober induſtrious man,

FOUR HUNDRED acres of LAND in VIRGINIA, laying on a branch of the *River Potowmack*, and near the *Warm Springs*, where there is a very good market during the ſummer ſeaſon. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

NEW-ENGLAND rum; *lamp* and *tanners oil*; ſweet oil in barrels; beſt Boſton mackarel; cotton; *pepper*; table cod-fiſh; a large quantity of *Boſton ſhoes*; New-England ſcythes; ſeal ſkins; woollen checks and white flannels, ſtriped cotton, all homeſpun; *ſpermaceti candles*; Madeira wine; a large parcel of iron tea-kettles; pickled ſalmon in kegs; iron pots and kettles, and pot-aſh kettles; a few bags of hops; Boſton made hoes and ſhod ſhovels; very curious iron dogs; *Barcelona handkerchiefs*, plains, blacks and colours.

DESERTED,
From His Majeſty's Eighteenth, or Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, quartered at Philadelphia, the following men, viz.

JAMES CARNS, twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches and a quarter high, born in Ballanderry, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, labourer; brown hair, grey eyes, brown complexion; went off in his regimentals.

PETER COOKE, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ſix inches and a half high, born in Sanky, in Lancaſhire, England, labourer; fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes; went off in his regimentals.

JOHN HAKE, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, born at Columpton in Devonſhire, England, by trade a barber; dark hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion; went off in his regimentals.

CHARLES BURTON, thirty-one years of age, five feet eight inches and a half high, born at Nottingham in England, by trade a woolcomber; brown hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion, a cut in the upper lip; went off in his regimentals.

EDWARD CROSBY, twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ſeven inches and a half high, born at Cockermouth in England; brown hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion, well made, brought up to the ſea; went off in his regimentals.

Whoever ſhall apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any of the above deſerters, and lodge them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that they may be brought back to the regiment, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Major HAMILTON, or officer commanding ſaid regiment, in the Barracks of Philadelphia.

March 26, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN GASPARD HARTHE, a German, having goods belonging to the ſubſcriber to diſpoſe of, went from the city of Philadelphia the ſixth day of January laſt, in order to travel in and about the county of Lancaſter as a pedlar, for which he has a permiſſion from the Governor; and by letters dated the 4th and 7th of March at Carliſle, he informed his employer that he intended to proceed to Fort-Pitt, but it ſince appears that inſtead of that rout he went by the Head of Elk to Charleſtown in Maryland, acroſs Suſquehannah to Buſh Town, where he was the 11th inſt. and took the road to Virginia, and as it is ſuppoſed intends for Carolina.

The ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTH is a ſhort fat man, about 5 feet 2 inches high, round viſage, blue eyes, red beard, ſhort necked, broad ſhouldered, has little hair upon his head, which is of a lightiſh colour and tied in a ſmall queue; had on a brown coating ſurtout coat, buckſkin breeches, a blue pluſh waiſtcoat, a pair of Engliſh made boots, but ſometimes wears a pair of pumps with round diamond-cut ſilver buckles, a ſmall beaver hat, and a pair of gloves lined with rabbit ſkin: He is a ſaddler and painter by trade, though he ſays he is a baker, and it is probable he may change his name; he takes much Rappee ſnuff, ſpeaks good German, pretty good French, but very little Engliſh, and has the appearance of an honeſt man. There is in company with him a man named BOURQUOINT, a Swiſs, born at Neufchattel, a ſtrong built perſon of good appearance, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, thin black hair cut ſhort, has a big mouth and a pretty large open noſe, wears a ſmall ſized common hat, a blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of trowſers, and an ordinary blue riding coat; ſpeaks good French a little German, but no Engliſh, and is about 35 years of age: They have with them a box bound with iron, which is carried ſometimes by one and ſometimes by the other, as they travel on foot.

As the conduct of the ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTHE gives great reaſon to ſuſpect that his intentions are to defraud his employer, it is hoped that he will not be ſuffered to eſcape. Whoever will take him up and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and will give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. PETER PARIS's, the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency, from CHARLES BERGEE.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a Servant Man, by trade a blackſmith; he has four years to ſerve, and is fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN SPARHAWK,
At the LONDON BOOK-STORE in Second-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA, [Price 3*s.* 9*d.*]
THE STORY OF
ÆNEAS AND DIDO,
BURLESQUED:
From the Fourth Book of the ÆNEID of VIRGIL.
Vive la Bagatelle!
By a GENTLEMAN of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,
At her ſtore in Second-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern,

BEING determined to decline buſineſs, is now ſelling off at prime coſt, wholeſale and retail, for caſh only, all her ſtock in trade, conſiſting of a large and general aſſortment of dry goods, among which are, a great variety of handſome chintzes, cottons, callicoes, and other articles ſuitable for the enſuing ſeaſon. As ſhe intends going to England as ſoon as her affairs will permit, ſhe requeſts all perſons indebted to her by bond, note, or book debt beyond the limited or uſual time of credit, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to prevent further trouble.

March 8, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from St. George's Hundred, Newcaſtle County, a few days ago, a certain WILLIAM BRETT, an Iriſhman, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has black hair and eyes, and a down look; had on a bloſſom coloured broadcloth coat and jacket, blue pluſh breeches, a very old felt hat, which probable he may change, and white ribbed ſtockings. He took with him a ſilver watch belonging to the ſubſcriber, which he was to get repaired, the maker's name Wood, London, the number forgot. Whoever ſecures ſaid BRETT, ſo that he and the watch may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the watch only.
BENJAMIN HUFF.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 21ſt inſt. (March) from the Subſcriber, living in George's-ſtreet, Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named HENRY BOYLE, 18 or 19 years of age; came from Dublin in the ſnow Sarah, and arrived here about the beginning of September laſt: He is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort dark hair, very ſwarthy complexion, ſulky down look, has a contraction in each arm, particularly the right thumb ſeems to have loſt the middle joint, and halts a little on his right leg. Had on when he went away, an old caſtor hat, an old grey coating ſurtout, a very good light coloured broadcloth coat, a brown broadcloth jacket, old leather breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, a pair of pumps that has been lately ſoaled, and a pair of large plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE SHILLINGS Reward, if within this city; if in this province, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS; and if out of this province, the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM MOORE, Baker,

WANTED,
A SOBER MAN, who is willing to take Deep Water Iſland, otherwiſe called the Fort Iſland, in the river Delaware, which is very fertile, healthy and well ſituated. For terms apply to Benjamin Chew, Joſeph Galloway, Thomas Cadwalader, Joſeph Fox, John Morton, or Michael Hillegas.

WANTED,
A GOOD COOK and CHAMBERMAID: None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended, and have lived one year in a place. Enquire of the Printer.

WILLIAM BARRELL,
SELLS the *very beſt* Hyſon TEA, at twenty-five ſhillings a pound, with a large allowance to thoſe who buy by the quantity to ſell again. Alſo, a very extenſive aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable to every ſeaſon, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the very loweſt terms, at his *Store* the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles of the city, with a proportion of meadow and arable land to accommodate a ſmall farm. It will be let on moderate terms, to an induſtrious and ſober man. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.
JOSHUA FISHER.

THE NOTED HORSE
KING HEROD, A FULL BLOOD,

IS in excellent order, riſing ſix years old, and will cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Marcus-Hook, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or ſeven pounds to warrant a foal.—HEROD is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, and as ſtrong and neat made as any horſe of his ſize in America.—He was entered at 4 years old on Hempſtead Plains, for the Jockey Club Purſe of Fifty Pounds, ſtarted againſt three capital horſes, and beat with great eaſe: He ſtarted on Philadelphia courſe for a purſe of One Hundred Pounds, which he alſo took.—He was got by *Fearnought*, who is allowed by all perſons that ever ſaw him to be the fineſt horſe that ever was ſeen in America; he is alſo full brother to Mr. Spotſwood's *Apollo*, who beat Col. Lloyd's famous mare *Nancy Bywell* out of Five Hundred Guineas. It is generally allowed that HEROD is as likely to get the beſt ſtock for the turf, ſaddle or carriage, provided he has proper mares, as any horſe on the continent. Good paſturage, and proper care taken of all mares, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, by
JAMES TALMAN.

N. B. Gentlemen in Maryland or Pennſylvania, who make choice of HEROD, are deſired to ſend their mares to ISAAC LAWRENCE, at Marcus-Hook, who will take care to ſend them to ſaid TALMAN. The public ſhall be furniſhed with HEROD's pedigree in a future advertiſement.

A CLERK and an APPRENTICE is wanted, in a Dry-Good Store in Philadelphia: None need apply in either character but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon in a month, if required,
A LOT of GROUND ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's Falls: There is 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front: It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground-rent of only 40*s.* ſterling per annum; about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and two good garrets above, well finiſhed. There is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and laundry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick ware-houſe 32 feet by 25, two ſtories high, and a cellar. Nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a gaol, and which may be removed at pleaſure: There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker, as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another. What buildings are on this lot, are faithfully executed; ſome of the brick walls are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any; good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one-fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt.—As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.
DANIEL CHAMIER.

TO BE SOLD,
In Greenwich, Cumberland county, W. New-Jerſey,
A LOT of land, with a large convenient houſe on the ſame, with five rooms on a floor, and four fire places on each floor, with ſtables, waggon houſe, and other conveniencies for an Innholder, merchant or mechanick; within about thirty rods of the landing: It has been uſed as the only tavern in ſaid place for many years paſt. The terms will be made eaſy to the buyer, and conditions made known by the ſubſcriber, in Bridgetown, in the ſaid county. SETH BOWEN.

OFFICE
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.
(The FIRST *ever undertaken* in this province.)

AS it would take up too much room in a newſpaper, to continue to inſert ſuch eſtates as have already been advertiſed the uſual time, we beg leave to refer to our former publications; information concerning them, as alſo of ſeveral articles which will not be advertiſed, may be had by applying to the office. MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,
A lot, 37 and a half feet front on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; 52 feet deep.

A lot, in the town of *Manheim*, Lancaſter county, containing 2 and a half acres and 24 perches, and is lot No. 10 in the plan of ſaid town.

One other lot, No. 30, near ſaid town, containing 10 acres and 44 perches, woodland.

Two houſes in *Coxe's* alley, *Southwark*, one of them brick, the other ſtone; rent for 14*l.* a year each; alſo a vacant lot; the whole ſubject to 10*l.* per annum ground-rent.

Two plantations in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county, near *Howell's Ferry*, on Delaware, about 31 miles from the city; one contains 200 acres and 140 perches, is well watered, has ſome good meadow, and more may be made, about 100 acres cleared, has a good orchard and ſundry buildings; the other, adjoining, contains 265 acres and 60 perches, has a good orchard, ſtone dwelling, kitchen and barn, 100 acres cleared, a quantity of meadow ground well watered, ſome made and more may be made.

Terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, about 240 rods from a landing on *Naaman's Creek*, Newcaſtle county, with 7 acres of good meadow, and as much upland, dwelling houſes, barn, &c. excellently ſituated for carrying on the flour and ſcantling trade.

A commodious, genteel, well built houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; the lot is 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep, has an outlet into Fourth-ſtreet.

Alſo, a lot on Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining to the above, 23 feet 2 and a half inches front, and 65 feet deep, on which are ſeveral buildings.

Two thouſand acres of land, warranted and ſurveyed, on the river *Obio*, about half a mile below the great *Miami* river, between *Shronk's* and *Welpper's* Creeks.

A large convenient houſe, with ſtores and wharff, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

Groundrents, amounting to 7*l.* 19*s.* iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the great road from Cooper's Ferry to Salem, in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, about 18 miles from the Ferry.

A tract of land containing 330 acres, ſituate in *Buffaloe* Townſhip, Northumberland County; ſurveyed and returned in the Secretary's Office,—will be ſold very cheap.

An elegant ſummer houſe (belonging to *Andrew Daz*) ſituate in Paſſyunk Townſhip, about a mile and a half from the city; with 4 acres and 56 perches of ground in excellent graſs, divided into two fields under good fence, a barrack that will hold 12 tons of hay, a well of good water, &c.

A genteel country houſe, with a good barn, ſtables, kitchen, and 17 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated, about 3 miles from this city. The buildings are all new and good; the fruit trees in the garden and orchard of the beſt kind, and now juſt beginning to bear in plenty. The purchaſer may have any time he pleaſes for payment of the whole, or any part of the purchaſe money.

A three ſtory brick houſe, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, with a two ſtory brick kitchen; pays 8*l.* 2*s.* per annum ground-rent, and is inſured; the lot is 17 feet front by 65 feet in depth.

To be LET on GROUND-RENT.

Several lots on Spruce-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets.

A lot on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, being 33 feet 9 inches front, and 146 feet in depth to an alley.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 129.

Conclusion of the Appendix to the Oeconomy of Human Life, begun in No. 124.

PART III.

On MANHOOD; the wise employment of time the only method to make life happy.

SECTION I.

CONSIDER, oh man, when thou art arrived to maturity, the remaining part of thy journey will soon be finished.—The scene of life is half over, and the measure of thy days fills up apace.—Thou art stepping down the funeral vault, and gradually advancing to the borders of the grave.—Think then with thyself what thou hast to do; consider the time allotted for thy work, and the consequences that may attend delay.—The sun of thy life has passed the meridian line, and the night is visibly advancing upon thee.—Be therefore up and doing; gird up thy loins, and begin the work that lies before thee.—Shake off the follies of thy youth, if there are any remaining, and act up to the dignity of the *man*.—Apply thyself, with industry, to thy calling, and be diligent in the discharge of thy business.—Act with integrity in all thy dealings, nor blot thy life with the reproach of injustice.—Despond not when occurrences may look on the gloomy side, consider the scenes may unexpectedly brighten, and the clouds move off, by the hands of providence.—Undertake nothing that thou canst not implore the deity to succeed, nor engage in schemes that are only possible.—But amidst all thy negociations for time, let not eternity be left out of thy accounts.— Lay up thy treasure in the bank of heaven, and procure an interest at the *empyrean* courts.—Let thy recreations be few and innocent, debase not thyself in pursuit of sensual pleasures, nor make thyself on a level with the beasts that perish.—Avoid the embraces of a harlot, nor defile thyself with a prostitute.—For her house inclineth unto death, and her paths lead unto destruction.

SECTION II.

Drown not thy senses in wine, nor intoxicate thyself with the juice of the grape.—It will make thee unfit for the business of life, and bring on disorders, and pains, and death.—Squander not thy money away at the gaming-table, nor hazard thy fortune on a card.—If providence hath blessed thee with more than sufficient, relieve the wants of the indigent and distressed.—Let beneficence take off the superfluities of fortune, and charity expend what thou wanteſt not thyself.—By these means thou shalt obtain the favour of the most high; and while the memories of the luxurious, the prodigal and vicious shall expire with their breath, thy name shall be spoke of with honour and renown, and be had in remembrance when thou art no more.

SECTION III.

Dream not of perfect felicity in life, no man has yet found, and thy search after it will prove abortive —Expect to meet with thorns and briars in the track of life, and therefore beat on thy way with fortitude and courage.—Celibacy itself is not free from cares, and he that is alone is not without vexation.—Sorrows and troubles are the lot of mortals, and the cup of pure and unmixed happiness was never poured out unto man.—Since mortality has burdens, thou must carry, take unto thyself a partner in life, who is possessed of virtue, humility, and good nature, and she shall help thee to sustain the load, and make thy toils become a pleasure; in prosperity she shall add to thy joy, in adversity comfort thee under thy distress, and be unto thee a friend, a lover, and a wife.

PART IV.

CONSIDERATIONS on riches, grandeur, and ambition.

SECTION I.

TRUST not in wealth for it abideth not; nor place thy confidence in gold.—Affluence is not durable, and riches take unto themselves wings and fly away.—Seek, therefore, after riches which perish not, and treasures that abide for ever.—In so doing, thou shalt be esteemed truly wise, and be opulent even in exigence and necessity.—Think not that true greatness consists in horses and chariots, and pomp of attire, but in conquering thy passions, and subduing thy kingdom within thyself.—Greater then shalt thou be than the victorious *Pompey*, and of more renown than the illustrious warrior: Time and its concerns shall sink under thy feet, and the world roll on in silence.

SECTION II.

Be not ambitious for mortal pomp, nor let thy happiness depend on the breath of fame.—Flatter not the great to obtain their favour, nor sacrifice the truth to purchase nobility.—Soar not to the regions of imaginary grandeur, nor attempt to scale the battlements of heaven.—Move in the sphere in which providence has placed thee; seek not the applause of the crowd, the veneration of fools, or the esteem of wicked men.—Let thy ambition aspire to the skies, and there thy largest wishes, desires, and hopes, shall meet with enjoyment that is permanent and lasting.

PART V.

REFLECTIONS on old age, on death, and the grave.

SECTION I.

CONSIDER, oh thou, whom age boweth down, whose life is near its period!—Happy art thou if thy former days have been spent in piety and devotion, that so thy age beareth not the follies of thy youth.—But miserable, oh man! if thy life has been one continued course of vice and vanity; how wilt thou bear the infirmities of thy age?—The prospect of future beings shall afford thee no glimmering of peace, and horrors and terrors shall distress thy soul.—Thou shalt totter down the descent of life, and be buried in the house of darkness.—Whereas he that continueth in well-doing shall be gathered as a shock of ripened corn mature for glory; he shall leave the world without an anxious sigh, and expire without a reluctant groan.

SECTION II.

Come hither, ye sons of men, behold the fate that awaits you all —Draw near and view the lots of Kings, of Nobles, and Princes; see Death extending his empire around you, and every thing that's mortal falling upon him.—Lo! he holds out his scepter to a dying world, and crushes the sons of Time beneath his feet.—Approach ye luxurious, ambitious, and profane; draw near ye gay and youthful, and jocund, and view the face of the tyrant, and tremble at his looks.—Lo! his bow is bent, and his arrow is ready to take its flight! destruction attends his aim, and his level is certain death.—Take thy walks, oh, son of man, in his solitary kingdom, his desart, and silent empire.—Here thy ambition and pride shall be quell'd, here thy pomp and grandeur be lost.—From this prospect learn to make a true estimate of life: Here thou beholdest thine and the universal lot of men.—Lo! the peasant treadeth over the ashes of the noble, and Princes are trampled upon by those who were once their servants.—Here poverty and riches shall share the same fate, and honour and contempt lie blended together.—Here the glory of the great and the power of the high ceases; here distinctions are unknown, and the wise and ignorant rot together: Ashes to ashes is the fate of mortals, and dust to dust the final lot of the sons of corruption.

PART VI.

On immortality, judgment, and eternity.

The CONCLUSION.

COME hither, oh man, and take a prospect of the land of immortals: Behold numbers of thy fellow-spirits, who have entered this awful region, and are now appearing at the tremendous bar.—See how they shiver! Lo! how they tremble!—Let the ideal view have this happy influence upon thy mind, to excite thee, without delay, to make a preparation for the solemn trial.—This court will admit of no excuses: Make thy peace therefore with the Almighty, and then thou shall stand unshock'd at the tribunal, and be crown'd with a crown of glory.—And when time itself shall be no more, and the system of nature shall perish, thou shalt be blessed in the kingdom of thy father, and happy throughout the ages of unbounded eternity.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT COUPAR,

Opposite the Friends Meeting in Second-street,

A FEW tons of English hay in bundles; a few casks of pickled salmon and herring; a quantity of ash oars; stuff shoes; iron tea-kettles; silver skeleton watches; and a few casks of new raisins.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of good LAND, situate in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, ten miles from a good landing on Timber Creek, and about twenty miles from Gloucester Town, laying on the main road leading to Cape May, Egg-harbour, &c. on which are two good dwelling-houses, out-houses, orchards, &c. exceeding well timbered, with a very fine stream of water running through the whole tract, about eighty acres of which are already cleared, twenty acres thereof being good meadow, and much more may be made: It may be divided into tracts to suit the purchasers. For particulars apply to THOMAS PATTERSON, adjoining the premises.

JAMES KINKEAD,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

At Christiana, nearly opposite to Mr. Dunn's store,

CONTINUES to carry on his business in as extensive a manner as ever, and hopes to merit the favour of all those that please to employ him: He returns thanks to all those Ladies and Gentlemen that have favoured him with their custom; and gives them caution that there is another person who follows the said business at the sign of the Boot and Shoe, a little below his shop, where some watches have been carried, through mistake of the messengers, which the owners intended for said Kinkead.

Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, West New-Jersey, March 28, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, and may be entered on the first of October,

THAT old accustomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceased, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, situate in the township and county aforesaid, lying on the great road leading from Gloucester, and the ferries opposite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Gloucester, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the most part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good pasture; thereon is a two story stone dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houses, a pump of good water before the door, barn and stables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a considerable quantity of currant bushes, off of which may be made several barrels of wine yearly. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, being within sixty rods of an English church, about three miles of a friends meeting house, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting spirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other necessary from Philadelphia on the shortest notice, and at a very small expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at present.

Wilmington, February 21, 1774.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on the 25th of next month, being March, or sooner if agreeable,

ABOUT sixteen acres of arable upland, and about fifty acres of marsh meadow, both in exceeding good order, and the marsh well drained and banked, and under very good English grass, together with a dwelling-house, garden, &c. situated on the south side of Christiana River, near the Lower Ferry, and opposite the borough of Wilmington, and therefore very convenient to an extraordinary good market, which is held there twice a week, and would be exceedingly suitable for a grazier, or the purpose of a dairy. Any person who may incline to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to PETER JAQUET, or JOHN M'KINLY.

A LAD WANTED

To the HATTER's BUSINESS.

Enquire of the Printer.

Carlisle, Cumberland County, Jan. 17, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons that might be concerned in purchasing a certain tract of land now in the possession of James M'Dill, lying in the township of Salisbury, in Lancaster county, near the Gap Tavern, that they do not purchase said tract, it being the property of my father George M'Dill, who purchased it from his father Jacob M'Dill, but said George M'Dill dying before his father, he (the said Jacob M'Dill) obtained a patent for said tract of land, and dispossessed the wife of his son George, and her children, and taking possession, sold it again to his son James, now living on it: This is therefore to inform the public, that as soon as I am of age (which will be in about two years from this present time) I intend to try to recover my father's right by law.

JACOB M'DILL, Junior.

ANY Gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classicks, by applying to the visitors of King William's school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the Latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2: 10 currency paid by each scholar as above mentioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars, with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the above-mentioned stations.

Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Register.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM MENTZ has printed and published for sale, without my knowledge or consent, a pamphlet entitled "The Vision of Thomas Say," which is but an incorrect and imperfect part of what I propose to make public; neither do I know how or where he got the copy, as I never intended what I have wrote on that head should be published during my life. The publishing any thing in any man's name without his knowledge or consent is, in my opinion, very unjustifiable, and often attended with ill consequences: It is therefore hoped the public will discourage such unwarrantable practices, by not purchasing the said pamphlet; and all printers are hereby desired not to aid or assist the said Mentz, or any one else, in such wrong proceedings, which will oblige their friend,

THOMAS SAY.

Philadelphia, February 25th, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three story house and lot of ground, situate in Union-street, between Second and Third-streets, with a two story kitchen, and a good cellar under the whole: The house is 20 feet front and 21 feet deep. Likewise a very convenient two story kitchen and wash-house, fronting on Pine-street, sufficient room being left for a front house. The above lots join each other, and are subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds currency per annum. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Christian-street, Southwark, near the river Delaware, adjoining to a house belonging to Joseph Marsh, with a two story kitchen (having a good cellar underneath) erected thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 113 feet 9 inches deep; subject to a ground rent of 36*s.* currency per annum. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to CHARLES WEST in Wilmington, or to THOMAS SHOEMAKER and JOSEPH ALLEN in Philadelphia.

Also to be sold, a few casks of good old Jamaica SPIRITS, apply as above.

BOWEN's SAGO,

So much and generally esteemed in the Royal navy and in the African trade, as an anti-scorbutic, and the only cure for the FLUX, is, by special appointment, SOLD by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA:

THE uses whereof are so well known in England as to need no recommendation, being approved of by the Royal Society, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; by Dr. Fothergill, and several other persons of reputation.

Its good effects are likewise vouched by Captain Cook, of the King's ship Endeavour, Joseph Banks, Esq; and Dr. Solander, during their voyage round the world in the said ship, as appears by their report since their return.

N. B. At the same place may be had, BOWEN's PATENT SOY.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, on low terms for cash or short credit, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his store the east side of Second-street, three doors above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, sadlery and joiners brass ware; also red and white lead, stone and powder oker, verdigrease, vermillion, Prussian blue, Spanish brown, whiting, linseed oil, ground redwood, allum, copperas, madder, logwood, braziletto, argol, galls, antimony, roll and flour brimstone, glue, powder and shot, bar lead, emory, chalk, pewter plates, dishes and spoons; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 window glass; red and white clover and Timothy seeds, &c. likewise a quantity of Low Dutch skaits.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN M'CONNELL, born in Belfast, in Ireland, by trade a taylor, and worked in December last with Jonathan Willson, at Cantwell's Bridge, in New-Castle County, and borrowed a horse, bridle and saddle, of said Willson, which horse, &c. he rode to Philadelphia, and put up at the Pennsylvania Farmer, in Lombard-street, near the New-Market, kept by Joseph Price, and remained there three days, in which time the said M'Connell sold the said Price his horse, saddle and bridle, alledging that he was in want of money, and had no farther use for him; Therefore, in order to apprehend the said John M'Connell, we, the subscribers, do offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any person who will stop and secure the said M'Connell, in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice. He is about five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty years of age, smooth faced, long dark coloured hair, down look, very talkative in company, and remarkably fond of singing a song called the Cheating Landlady; he had on a claret coloured coat, with plain gilt buttons, a scarlet waistcoat, light blue breeches and stockings, and a half-worn castor hat: It is thought he is gone either towards New-York, or Baltimore Town, in Maryland. JOSEPH PRICE,
JONATHAN WILLSON.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the first of last month, a certain JAMES MOONEY, a native of Ireland, arrived here from Belfast in the ship Friendship, Capt. William M'Cullough, last fall; by trade a blacksmith, has worked in Liverpool and Bristol, appears to be about 38 or 40 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, round visage, and a full black beard; loves strong drink to excess, and when in liquor is very talkative, says much of his abilities as a ship and anchor smith, takes tobacco, wears a cut wig of a brownish colour, small round hat without stays or loops to it, had a remarkable long blue coat and waistcoat, both much worn and very greasy and dirty, white ticken breeches, white coarse worsted stockings, check shirt, good shoes, square brass buckles, and sometimes wears a blue and white cotton cap; has worked since he left this place with ——Williamson, coach-maker, at Elizabeth Town, and is now supposed to be gone to the iron works in the Jerseys, or to New-York. Whoever takes up the said MOONEY, and brings him to the subscriber, living in the district of Southwark, shall receive the above reward; or secures him in any gaol within one hundred miles of the city of Philadelphia, so that his master may have him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS, paid by

WILLIAM CLIFFTON.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 14th inſt, two ſmall SILVER WAITERS, London made, creſt, neck and head of a unicorn. Whoever will diſcover the thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be proſecuted to conviction, and recover and deliver the waiters to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the waiters. Silverſmiths and others, to whom ſuch may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſtop them.

J. M. NESBITT.

Burlington, January 31, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ELOPED from his ſervice belonging to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, an indented ſervant man, by name THOMAS GRIFFITH, a native of England; in the former part of his life, when reſident in his Mother Country, kept a tavern in the city of London, known by the ſign of the King's Arms, in Leaden Hall-ſtreet, but for ſome years before he left England, rented a conſiderable farm near Briſtol. This advertiſement implies, that whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in America, and will give intelligence to his maſter in Burlington, ſhall receive the above reward. He is a well-looking man, between the age of thirty and forty, of a middle ſtature, ſtoops in his walk, and cannot with the ſmalleſt degree of effrontery look a man in the face; has an eaſy, ſoft, ſmooth manner of ſpeaking: Was habited in an old dove coloured coat and waiſtcoat, with metal buttons; an old pair of leather breeches, and ſlopped hat. Had with him a bag of cloaths which the ſubſcriber ſuppoſes may contain three or four ſhirts, an old brown coat, a red waiſtcoat, ſtockings, &c.

BALDWIN WAKE.

January 7, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Dunmore county, colony of Virginia, a Dutchman named PHILIP WAGGONER, about thirty years of age, ſix feet high, ſlow of ſpeech, has a down look, a ſcar on one of his cheeks, and light brown hair; had on and took with him, a fur hat almoſt new, a grey ſurtout coat, grey double-breaſted jacket, home made linen ſhirt, leather breeches, blue leggings, new ſhoes and buckles: He took out of the ſubſcriber's team, about ſix miles above Baltimore, a black ſtallion, about ten years old, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brands: It is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Great Swamp, or Oly in Pennſylvania, where it is ſaid he has a wife, and formerly lived. Whoever takes up ſaid Waggoner, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, if ſent to ANDREW STYGAR's, in Baltimore Town.

JACOB HIESTONT.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 30th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORNE, a ſmart lively fellow, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high; a little ſtoop ſhouldered, has black hair combed back before, and pretends to be a little hard of hearing; had on when he went away, a fleſh coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs on the ſleeves, and wooden buttons, an old lincey under jacket, tow ſhirt, old grey coloured cloth breeches broken in the knees, a new wool hat, two pair of woollen ſtockings, one of them black, the other blue, one pair of ſhoes with thongs in them, lately half ſoaled, and ſome hob nails in the toes and heels. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL M'BRIDE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Longeoming, February 15, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named HANCE ANDREW CHRISTIAN BREMER, lately from Germany, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with white metal buttons, blue duffil trowſers, check ſhirt, an old beaver hat, grey Germantown ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, one of them cut on the top with an axe about an inch. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward.

ARCHIBALD M'CLANY.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Thurſday the 3d of this inſt. (March) a ſervant man named JOHN DAVID, by trade a hair-dreſſer, born in England, and came over with Capt. Jones, from London, in Auguſt laſt: Had on when he went away, a Bath coating ſurtout coat, a light blue ſtraight bodied ditto, a brown jacket, light worſted pluſh breeches, light blue worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, white linen ſhirt, black ſilk cravat, and a ſailors bound hat: He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a down look, ſhort thin brown hair, is very ſlow of ſpeech, and knock-knee'd. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Lodge Alley, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS WIER.

N.B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry off or harbour ſaid ſervant at their peril.

JOHN DALY,
DANCING MASTER,

Has removed his ſchool to Third-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes,

WHERE he continues to inſtruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in the ſcience of dancing, in the neweſt and moſt approved methods. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who ſhall be pleaſed to entruſt their children to his care, may be confident that he will be very careful of their morals and behaviour, as well as to inſtruct them in all the different parts of dancing, and that he will take particular pains to make them underſtand muſick. He attends the Ladies in the forenoon, and the Gentlemen in the evening, and aſks but the low price of Thirty Shillings a quarter, and no entrance.

N. B. He attends young Ladies at their houſes, who do not chuſe to come to public ſchool.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered immediately,

A LARGE and very convenient three ſtory brick houſe, and two ſtory kitchen and ſtable, with an alley near ſix feet wide adjoining and a large yard, ſituate ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of LODOWICK SPROGELL. For further particulars enquire at the premiſes.

N. B. If the perſon who borrowed a pair of large ſaddle bags, about five months ago, will pleaſe to return them, it will much oblige their humble ſervant, LODOWICK SPROGELL.

KIRK, TAYLOR, from LONDON,

Living in Fourth-ſtreet, four doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method to inform all gentlemen and others who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, that they may depend on his greateſt care and fidelity: Any gentleman who may think proper to employ him, will be freed from the unneceſſary trouble of trying on the cloaths.—As the ſaid KIRK has been employed in cutting in the moſt eminent ſhops in London and Dublin, and has had the honour of giving the greateſt ſatisfaction to gentlemen of the firſt rank, he hopes to do the ſame in this city, as his bills will be as reaſonable as any, and ten per cent will be allowed for ready money.—Alſo, ladies riding dreſſes made in the moſt genteel and neweſt faſhion.

N. B. At the ſame place ſilks and woollens ſcoured, and gold and ſilver lace cleaned, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The renowned and celebrated AMERICAN EDITION

Of the WORKS of

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,

IN FOUR VOLUMES, large Octavo,

At the moderate price of ſeven ſhillings each vol. ſewed in blue boards, or nine ſhillings bound and lettered; the money to be paid upon delivery of each volume.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction of informing the generous ſubcribers to the above works, that the firſt and ſecond volumes will be out of the preſs in two weeks, and all thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to have their volumes bound, will pleaſe to ſend their names accordingly, to John M'Gibbons, at Mr. William Pollard's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and ſhall have their names at large on the inſide of the cover of the firſt volume done in gold letters. And all thoſe gentlemen who yet intend to ſend their names as intentional ſubſcribers, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, that their names may be inſerted in the ſubſcription liſt.

Subſcriptions are received by Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. Robert Aitkin, in Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS that are indebted to the eſtate of JOHN COX, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be ſettled by

PAUL COX,
THOMAS BARCLAY, } Adminiſtrators.
CHARLES WEST,

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, now in England, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to WILLIAM POLLARD, Merchant of this city, who is fully authorized by ſaid WILLIAM PRICE to receive the ſame.

February 17, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Dromore townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 15th of this inſtant, a cheſnut coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, with a white mane and tail; ſhe has loſt one eye, and has a pearl on the other: There were on ſaid mare when taken or ſtrayed away, a half worn bridle, and ſaddle with a blue cloth bound with white. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STEEL, Jun.

CORNELIUS COOPER,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is removed from Philadelphia to the tavern known by the name of Robin Hood, on the Ridge or Wiſſahickon Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and four miles from the city, where he purpoſes to keep the beſt entertainment for man and horſe; and as he hath laid himſelf out for that buſineſs, he hopes to meet with encouragement. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having good uſage, civil treatment, and the moſt hearty thanks of their humble ſervant,

C. COOPER.

CAME to the Robin Hood Tavern, on the Ridge Road, on the 3d inſt. (March) a white MARE PONEY, ſomewhat flee-bitten about the head, about 12 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, and is a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS COOPER.

CAME to the Robin Hood Tavern, on the Ridge Road, on Monday the 7th inſt. (March) a black COW, with a white face, and a white ſtreak under her belly; has ſtraight ſharp horns, very wide apart, and is almoſt dry. The owner of ſaid cow is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS COOPER.

N.B. Said COOPER has a blackſmith's ſhop to let, a ſmall diſtance from the tavern, fronting ſaid road, and is an excellent ſtand for a ſmith, which he will let on very reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1774.

THIS is to give notice to FRANCIS KELEY, an indented ſervant, who ran away the 15th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, that if he will return and make ſome acknowledgement for his time, or ſome ſatisfaction for the money that has been paid for him, he ſhall be kindly received, and no advantages ſhall be taken of his paſt conduct. He is known to have a falſe paſs, and to have agreed with a ſhallop-man to take him into the Jerſeys, intending to go to New-York, and endeavour to get to drive a carriage, as he is fond of horſes. He is adviſed to return back an honeſt lad, otherwiſe he will be proſecuted according to law. DAVID JONES.

THE HORSE

GENERAL GAGE,

A FINE blooded hunter, upwards of fifteen hands high, will cover this ſeaſon at Burlington, at FIVE DOLLARS for the ſeaſon, to inſure a colt a HALF JOE. and a DOLLAR to the groom. Alſo, a fine young STALLION to be ſold. For particulars enquire of Mr. JAMES STERLING, in Burlington.

Juſt imported and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his STORE on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,

JAMAICA ſpirits, muſcovado ſugars, coffee, pimento, cocoa, indigo, and cow hides.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Have for SALE, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a few doors above the Black Horſe, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum; molaſſes; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, allum, copperas, brimſtone, chalk, glue, raiſins by the keg, Boſton mackarel, lamp and tanners oil, tar and roſin by the barrel, Rhode-Iſland cheeſe; alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter Geneva, of excellent quality.

THE SUBSCRIBER ſtill continues his Potting buſineſs in Market-ſtreet, a few doors above the Black Horſe, and has on hand a large and general aſſortment of EARTHEN WARE; where all orders from maſters of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers will be complied with at the ſhorteſt notice, and gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid STANDLEY, whoſe accounts are above a twelve-month's ſtanding, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath a few TIERCES of

CHOICE NEW RICE,

Which he will ſell cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of very good LAND, containing 325 acres, beſides the uſual allowance, ſituate on the ſouth branch of Bald-Eagle Creek, Northumberland County. The ſaid branch is a conſiderable ſtream running through the middle of the tract for a mile, on which it is thought is a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſubſcriber's. The lot is 22 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, with the privilege of a four feet alley, and building over the whole of the ſaid alley. Enquire of JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on immediately,

EIGHTEEN and a quarter acres of LAND, ſituate on the Lower Ferry Road, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's ſeat, and bounded by Schuylkill, from which may be had manure; it is convenient to attend the market, or milk cuſtomers. There are on the premiſes a young orchard of an hundred and fifty grafted trees, and a very commodious two ſtory brick houſe, with a kitchen adjoining, on a high and pleaſant ſituation which commands a view of the River. For particulars enquire of Mr. JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New Market.

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED

AMBER BEER and PALE CYDER,

Warranted good, and carefully put up, fit for the Weſt-Indies, or any other climate, to be ſold by

ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry Alley,

Who hath alſo for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the caſk or ſmaller quantity; choice red Port, claret and other wines, in bottles; old Jamaica ſpirits; brandy, Geneva, and London porter; ſuperfine Hyſon tea, loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, alſpice, good indigo, madder, redwood, and bottling corks; ſharp white wine and cyder vinegar, by the barrel or gallon; Cheſhire, Glouceſter and home made cheeſe, &c.

Orders executed with care and diſpatch.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE NEGROES, viz. a man and his wife, about 35 years of age, and a male ſucking child: They have been born and bred in the country, and are well acquainted with country work; the man is a good farmer, and very truſty and careful; the woman handy and active at houſework, cookery, &c. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant girl, who has about three years to ſerve; ſhe can be recommended for her honeſty. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD new three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, and ſtable, ſituate in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore Town, about half way between the Market-houſe and the River; the houſe is in very good order, is remarkably well built, has a good cellar under it, is 27 feet front by 36 feet back, two rooms with a large hall on the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it ſtands is in fee ſimple. Time will be given for one third of the purchaſe money, on giving bond, with ſecurity if required. Application to be made to WILLIAM WESTBAY, living on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1774.

WAS LOST,

Laſt Tueſday evening, near this city, on the road leading to the Lower Ferry,

A VERY neat POCKET PISTOL, maker's name T. KITLAND, engraved on the right ſide of the barrel in a circular form; the ſtock mounted and inlaid with ſilver, on which, at the end of the barrel, is the figure of a ſquirrel: The property can be proved by its fellow, &c. Whoever has found and will return the ſame to the printer hereof, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward. Should it be offered to ſale, or otherwiſe expoſed, all good people who may happen to ſee it, are requeſted to take notice of the above directions, as its falling into the hands of a rogue, and being loaded, may put him in the way of doing miſchief.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling-houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtables; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the eſtate
JOHN MORTON, } of Samuel Morton.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from me the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN COPPINGER, a runaway ſervant, who was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Chronicle by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, of Frederick County, Maryland, and was taken up by me; but before he was committed to juſtice or returned to his maſter, he ſtole from me a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and went off from John Sherrid's, ſtore-keeper, in Alexander Townſhip, in the Jerſeys; the horſe is of a brown colour, about 13 and a half hands high, and 15 years old. Said COPPINGER is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſhort and curled, a fair complexion, and underſtands working in a forge; was bound to Joſeph Morris, of Philadelphia, when a child, and afterwards ſold to the aforeſaid Daniel and Samuel Hughes. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him back, or commits him to any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, Maryland, Carolina, &c. ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to me at Daniel and Samuel Hughes's Iron Works in Frederick County, Maryland, or to Mr. James Cunning in Philadelphia.

JAMES DARRAGH.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND, for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William Counties, about 300 acres of which are rich low grounds and meadow. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles from two other merchant mills, in Loudoun; and is within thirty miles of Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land may be ſhown the ſame by Capt. FRANCIS PEYTON, of Loudoun County, who will alſo make known the terms, and has full power to treat for it. To ſuit purchaſers, it may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres, with an equal proportion of low ground or meadow land to each lot. The terms may alſo be known by applying to

ROBERT BURWELL.

September 20, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Elſenborough, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named DANIEL M'INNIRY: Had on and took with him, one pair of velveret breeches, pieced in the ſeat with light coloured cloth, a light coloured fuſtian jacket, a green ditto of halfthick, about half wore, neither of them lined; a pair of ſpeckled trowſers, a new dark brown ſagathy coat, ſtriped Bengal jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, remarkably thick, with wooden buttons, almoſt new, black grain ſhoes, and thread ſtockings. He is about five feet eight inches high, well ſet, light ſtraight hair and very bald; has a large ſcar on one of his heels, cut with a ſcythe, and lengthway of his foot, full face, reddiſh complexion, ſmall beard, is very apt to uſe the word *really*, talks very broken and backward, and is fond of ſtrong drink. The aboveſaid coat was plain, neither croſs pockets not folds. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, Junior.

New-York, December 14, 1773.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION

The MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A.M.

Late Chaplain to the Counteſs of Huntingdon.

IN which every circumſtance worthy of notice, both in his public and private character, is recorded. Faithfully ſelected from his original papers, journals and letters. Illuſtrated by a variety of intereſting and entertaining anecdotes, from the beſt authorities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A particular account of his death and funeral; and extracts from the ſermons which were preached on that occaſion.

Compiled by the Rev. JOHN GILLIES, *D. D.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed in large twelves, on good paper, and with new and neat types.

II. It will conſiſt of about 300 pages, and the price to ſubſcribers will be no more than Six Shillings, *neatly bound and lettered, although the London edition is near double that price.*

III. It ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 300 have ſubſcribed; and the names of the ſubſcribers ſhall be printed at the beginning.

IV. The book as ſoon as finiſhed, will be delivered to the ſubſcribers, upon paying Six Shillings.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve books, to have a thirteenth gratis.

*** *The univerſal eſteem and applauſe which Mr. Whitefield received from people of all ranks and denominations on the extenſive continent of Britiſh America, which he viſited ſeven different times, encourage the ſubſcribers to hope, that this book (compiled by a learned Divine) which gives a particular account of the life, travels, &c. of ſo worthy and eminent a miniſter of the goſpel, will meet with that encouragement which it ſo juſtly deſerves.*

HODGE and SHOBER.

Subſcriptions are received by Hodge *and* Shober, *the publiſhers, at the Neweſt Printing-office, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-Market, in New-York; by* John Dunlap, *and* James Humphreys, *junior, printers, in Philadelphia, and by all the printers and booksellers on the continent.*

VOL. III. NUMB. 130.

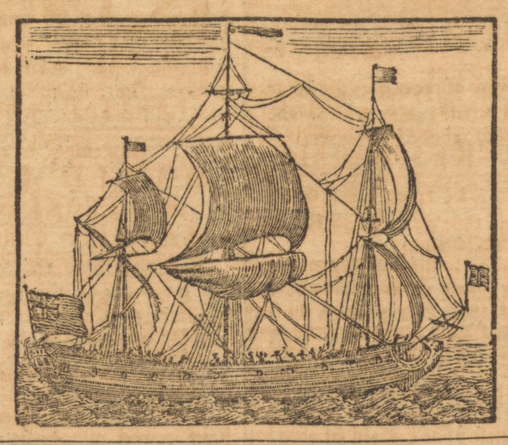
DUNLAP'S

Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE



MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 1774.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER *of Feb.* 10.

To ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, *Esq*;

BY what more than helliſh rancour were you actuated in attempting to convert the balm, which Doctor Franklin's humanity had poured upon the wounds of others, into a poiſonous mineral for his deſtruction? To what character in times paſt ſhall I compare you? what fiction will furniſh your equal? I will not inſult Zanga by a compariſon that will diſhonour him; I will not compare the dignity of inſulted worth with the meanneſs of cowardly revenge. No, no, Sir,—the exquiſite villainy of Iago, in the blackeſt purpoſes of his heart, will beſt delineate yours.

* "So will I turn his virtue into pitch,
"And, out of his own goodneſs, make the net
"That ſhall enmeſh him."

Is it the act of a coward to inſult an old man? Is it the act of a villain to accuſe falſely, and ſtab the character of an innocent man? Mr. Wedderburne is the man who inſults age. Mr. Wedderburne is the man who ſtabs innocence.

I have now expoſed the falſhoods you uttered. They were falſhoods not haſtily, but deliberately, uttered; not wantonly, but maliciouſly; not whiſpered, but proclaimed; not to a few, but to a high and numerous audience.

And now after being thus arraigned and thus convicted, where will you ſhew your opprobrious head?—* * * * * * * * * * Who will again believe, who will liſten to a Man capable of uttering the worſt of falſhoods for the worſt of purpoſes; wherever you appear, it muſt be with this ſtigma upon your front; Quiconque eſt capable de menter, eſt indigne d'etre compti parmi les hommes.

Go now and boaſt your abilities. Go boaſt your eloquence—but let it be among wretches like yourſelf, deſtitute of every ſenſe of honour, of every feeling of humanity. Go try if the indecent and unprecedented exclamation of hear him, hear him, from men pretending to ſit in criminal judgment, can conſole you under the contempt and deteſtation of every virtuous mind. Its you on whom a mark will be fixed——Hic niger eſt hunc tu Romane caveto. It is your name that will in future point the ſting of the bitterest invective. When every other epithet of opprobrium is exhauſted, it will be the laſt effort of abuſe againſt a man to ſay—He is the Wedderburne of this day.

A BOSTONIAN.

* *Shakeſpear's Othello.*

From the GAZETTEER *of February* 12.

To Lord N——.

BRAVELY done, my Lord! a noble revenge! truly worthy of yourſelf. You have now ſatiated your malice on the venerable, worthy Franklin. Not content with letting looſe your barking Solicitor, you have thought proper to deprive the honeſt good old man of his office. What an abject littleneſs of ſoul does every action of your's my Lord, betray? How nicely you enjoyed yourſelf to hear the abuſive language of the renegado? You ſmiled, you grinned, you tittered; but one half of your expected triumph, my Lord, you loſt. Your petty-fogging Solicitor was unable to make any impreſſion on the worthy man; he beheld your wretched junto with the moſt ſovereign contempt, and heard your threats unmoved. The firmneſs, the intrepidity of a man ſeventy-ſeven years of age, on ſuch an occaſion, was admired by all; even his enemies confeſſed the greatneſs of his ſoul. Do you imagine, my Lord, your low, your trifling, your intentionally cruel revenge, will be attended with any advantage to your adminiſtration? Do you intend it to ſerve as a ſcarecrow to deter other Agents from doing their duty to their employers? —moſt certainly it will not produce this effect. The brave, determined Americans, will not ſuffer one who has done them ſuch eminent ſervice to be injured in his fortune on their account, but amply recompence him for the loſs of his place.

In your conduct to America, you have nearly imitated Spain in her tyrannical behaviour to Holland; the conſequence will probably be the ſame. The ſpirit of liberty has ſpread through every colony, and if they continue unanimous they may defy your utmoſt efforts to reduce them to ſlavery. You will not, my Lord, find it a very eaſy taſk to enſlave three millions of people againſt their inclination. The Americans are not, my Lord, as your tools have repreſented them, turbulent, ungovernable and factious; on the contrary, they honour the Mother Country, and are willing to pay her all due ſubmiſſion; but if the Mother Country plays the tyrant, and inſtead of protecting, endeavours to reduce them to the worſt of ſlavery, they will then be juſtified, not only in the opinion of foreigners, but of all good Engliſhmen, in aſſerting that right with which providence has bleſſed all rational and accountable beings, and rejected a yoke which no man or body of men on earth has a right to impoſe.

B. T. A PLAIN CITIZEN.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of February* 15.

MR. Wedderburne, by uſing ſuch opprobrious language againſt Dr. Franklin, has really diſgraced himſelf; but what renders his caſe particularly unfortunate is, that his abuſe happens to fall upon a man who is by his learning an ornament to his country (a circumſtance of which the Solicitor was very poſſibly entirely ignorant) and whom all lovers of ſcience reſpect, however they may differ from him in their political opinions. Dr. Franklin is perhaps the perſon of the age to whom philoſophical knowledge is moſt indebted: All our capital and ſound notions on the intereſting ſubject of Electricity were hinted by him, and, which is no ſmall increaſe of the merit, he has himſelf improved moſt of his hints. He firſt had the grand and bold thought of ſeeking among his Electrical Globes for the cauſe and manner of the formation of that awful phœnomenon, Lightning; and by diſcovering the ſecret of nature, and ſhewing us how to exhauſt and diſſipate her formidable ſhafts, he has provided for the ſafety of mankind, effected what was deemed even impious for man to attempt, and compleated the greateſt diſcovery of the age. Ignorant men may, to ſerve their petty purpoſes, pour abuſe againſt Dr. Franklin, and make a merit to themſelves of their Gothic zeal, but the effect of their ſcurrilous vociferation extends no further than the actual compaſs of their voice, while the Doctor's name continues to be mentioned with reſpect over all Europe, and will ſtill continue ſo centuries after the world ſhall have forgot that there ever was ſuch a Thing as a Solicitor Wedderburne.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A General aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

JOHN FIELD,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut ſtreet.

He daily expects a further ſupply of Goods from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Hath juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit.

N. B. He daily expects a further ſupply by the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, and the firſt veſſels from Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and now opening, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. He expects a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow.

ROBERT WILSON,

Has juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

Imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of European and Engliſh PIECE GOODS, peculiarly adapted to this ſeaſon, which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the *very loweſt terms*, at his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, where may be had, a few tierces of choice NEW RICE, very low.

CALEB AND AMOS FOULKE,

Have imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, a large aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, amongſt which are,

OZNABRUGS; German dowlaſs; Pomeranias; brown quadruple Sileſias; Ruſſia ſheetings; Raven duck; Ruſſia drabs, brown and white; a large aſſortment of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens and ſheetings; Holland whited long lawns; 6-4 muſlin and humbums; India nankeens; a very large aſſortment of callicoes, cottons, and chintzes; printed linen handkerchiefs; cambricks; Sileſia and clear lawns; ſilk, lungee, pullicat, ſecterſoy, and cotton romalls; black, white, and changeable Barcelona handkerchiefs; coloured ginghams; nillas; ell wide Perſians; writing paper, buckram, Flanders bed tick, clouting diaper and damaſk table cloths, ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants, Wilton cloths, Leghorn hats, ſteel, &c.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

AT HIS

WOOLLEN DRAPERY

AND HOSIERY

WARE- HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, has juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread HOSE. He has alſo for ſale, a very large and general aſſortment of ſecond and ſuperfine faſhionable coloured BROADCLOTHS and RATTINETS; alſo a variety of SUMMER GOODS, which will be ſold very reaſonable.

MEASE AND CALDWELL,

HAVE removed to the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. Conyngham and Neſbitt, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, where they are now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt arrived per the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London.

MASON AND PATTON,

Have juſt imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES HARTLEY,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to the George Tavern,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

A Large aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS, with a variety of genuine patent medicines, ſurgeons inſtruments; fine painters colours and ſhop furniture. Alſo gold leaf, ſieves, pill-boxes, plaiſter ſkins, phials and gally-pots. Among the patent medicines are a freſh parcel of genuine Keyſer's pills, and anodyne necklaces. Practitioners or others who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on having articles of the beſt qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

DANIEL DUPUY,

In Second-ſtreet, four doors below the Friends Meeting-houſe, the following Articles, viz.

TEA-KETTLES, coffee-pots, waiters of different ſizes, pint canns; table ſpoons, poliſhed and burniſhed; cream jugs, plain, chaſed and fluted, very neat; pepper caſters, ſugar diſhes, whiſtle and bells, punch ſtrainers, punch ladles, ſoup ditto, a very neat aſſortment of ſingle and double jointed ſugar tongs, ditto ſpring tongs with and without joints, tea-ſpoons of various ſorts; a great variety of new-faſhioned pierced, carved and plain ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; ſilver pincuſhion, ſciſſars and watch chains; inſtrument caſes; ſtone ſhoe, knee and ſtock-buckles, with ſmall ſtones, very neat; neat garnet broaches ſet in gold, plain gold ditto poliſhed, brown chryſtal buttons ſet in gold, chryſtal hair lockets ſet in gold, ſtone lockets for children ſet in gold, ſprig hair pins, paſte croſſes; garnet, cluſter and chryſtal earrings ſet in gold; very neat twiſted garnet rings, beſt paſte broaches ſet in ſilver, money ſcales and weights, or weights without ſcales, coral beads, piſtols with braſs mounting, plated cutteau de chaſe with white and green handles, red Morocco belts, exceeding well poliſhed ſilver ſpurs with ſwan necks, beſt plated ſpurs with ſwan necks, ſilver frames for ſpectacles, an aſſortment of ſhoe and knee-buckle chapes, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of JONATHAN ZANE and SONS has been expired above a twelve-month, and as ſome of their cuſtomers are in arrears near twelve months before the expiration of ſaid partnerſhip, which circumſtance puts the ſubſcriber under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting the accounts of ſuch delinquents into the hands of an attorney, which they may rely upon if ſatisfaction is not made before the firſt day of 6th month (June) next, without further notice. JONATHAN ZANE.

N. B. Now for ſale, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of iron-mongery, braſs ware, ſaddlery, painters colours and dye ſtuffs; alſo ſein, ſewing and ball twine, &c. &c. on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

In large and ſmall boxes, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Spermaceti Works in Arch-ſtreet, a few doors above Sixth ſtreet. ALSO,

SPERMACETI LAMP-OYL.

On Wedneſday next will be publiſhed,

A NEW BOOK, printed and ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, on a new type and fine paper,

ESSAY on the character, manners, and genius of WOMEN, in different ages.—Enlarged from the French of Mr. THOMAS, by Mr. RUSSELL.

In Two Volumes, duodecimo, bound in one.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

AN ORATION, delivered February 4, 1774, before the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia. Containing, an enquiry into the natural hiſtory of Medicine among the Indians in North-America, and a comparative view of their diſeaſes and remedies, with thoſe of civilized nations: Together with an Appendix, containing proofs and illuſtrations.

BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of Philadelphia.

THIS DAY is PUBLISHED, and ready for the SUBSCRIBERS,

THE FIRST VOLUME of the American Edition of the much admired Works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, In IV vols. large Octavo, price 7s. each volume ſewed in blue boards; or 9s. neatly bound and lettered. The ſecond volume could not poſſibly be diſpatched time enough to be delivered with the firſt, but will be finiſhed in a few weeks; the third and fourth volumes will be put in the preſs immediately, and as ſoon as finiſhed will be delivered together. The ſubſcribers who live in Maryland, Virginia, Pennſylvania, and Jerſeys, are deſired to ſend for the firſt volume, or give orders to the Editor how they would have it ſent.

As there are a few copies more than are yet ſubſcribed for, thoſe gentlemen who intend to encourage the ſame, will pleaſe to ſend their names to the editor, JOHN M'GIBBONS, at Mr. W. POLLARD's, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or to any of the Printers, or Bookſellers in Philadelphia.

* "There is no antient hiſtory extant, that relates any matter with ſo much particularity of circumſtances, as JOSEPHUS does that of the Jewiſh Wars, eſpecially the ſiege and deſtruction of Jeruſalem; and that the providence of God may appear the more remarkable in this hiſtory, which is the only punctual one that hath been preſerved down to us, of this great action; it will be worth our obſervation to conſider, how remarkably this perſon was preſerved for the writing of this hiſtory."

* *Tillotſon's, vol.* 12th. *Sermon* 140th.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant lad, about fourteen years of age: He is very healthy and ſtrong, and is ſold for no fault but want of employ. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe can be recommended for her honeſty, and underſtands houſe-work. Enquire of the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 10th inſt, (April) from the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Hoffman's ſugar-houſe, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, a bay roan HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, has black feet, is ſhod all round, very rough with hair about his head and feet, having not been trimmed for ſome time, has a brand on his near ſhoulder, is much ſhaved with the collar by going always in the dray; he is a natural trotter, and goes well in a chair or dray. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and thief, if ſtolen, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only. JAMES LANDY.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At NINE O'CLOCK, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD'S

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of an elegant aſſortment of

CHINTZES, cottons, callicoes, printed linens, &c. brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh linens and dowlaſs of almoſt every quality; bandano, lungee, and other India handkerchiefs; map, image, fancy, wax-work, paſtework, cambrick, and linen handkerchiefs, of every kind imported; ſprigged and ſpotted lawns, cambricks and clear lawns of a great variety of prices, ſtriped and plain Perſians of different colours, China black taffaties, flowered and plain fattins of various colours, flowered and ſpotted modes, ivory combs, red flannells, mens and womens worſted hoſe, ditto cotton and thread, a very great variety, with many other articles too tedious to mention, all entirely freſh goods, imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All; theſe, with a former aſſortment on hand, will make the ſale well worth the attention of the retailers, and the public in general, who may have occaſion for any of the above deſcribed articles by the dozen or piece, &c. Alſo houſhold furniture, in particular one genteel high-poſt bedſtead, with curtains, ſacking bottom, &c. ſilver watches and buckles, a few kegs of madder, &c. &c.

For more New Advertiſements, &c. ſee the firſt page of the Poſtſcript.

By the LORD HYDE PACKET, *Captain* JEFFERIES, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *from* FALMOUTH, *and by the ſhip* RICHARD PENN, *Captain* ALL, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Dec.* 17.

THE 12th of this month two Tartars arrived here, one from Akazike, with the agreeable news that our troops have gained an advantage over the Ruſſians in Georgia; the other from the Grand Vizier's army, with an account of the defeat of a corps of the enemy in the environs of Tourakan.

It is aſſured that the Porte, far from negociating a ſuſpenſion of arms, as was reported, has diſpatched orders to Haſſan Pacha, to purſue the enemy beyond the Danube, and to attack them in their winter quarters.

Moſcow, Dec. 23. The communication with Caſan is partly cut off, ſo that we ſcarcely receive any news from thence. It does not yet appear that the rebels have any fixed deſign; but they have leaders amongſt them, and it is feared that they only wait for the proper moment to declare themſelves. In the mean time, great conſternation prevails here.

Moſcow, Dec. 23. It was on the borders of the river Iſchagen that the revolt firſt began, which has ſince ſpread to Caſan and Orenbourg. The rebels form two factions, to whom ſeveral ſmall colonies on the Volga have joined themſelves. The ſeat of this rebellion, on the ſide of Orenbourg, is the fortreſs of Iliziki, and towards the river Jaik, it is the town of Jaikoi Gorodok. The former is a ſmall place, but very full of inhabitants, who are moſtly employed in the ſalt-works, which have been greatly damaged by the mutineers, under whoſe banners moſt of the workmen have enliſted themſelves. The ſituation of this place is very advantageous for the rebels, being defended by three rivers and ſtrong retrenchments.

This little colony of Coſſacks alone could not long reſiſt even a ſmall number of regular troops; but it is ſupported by ſeveral others, who have nothing to do but ravage the country through which the troops, which are ſent againſt them, muſt come, to prevent their proceeding, at leaſt for ſome time.

The horde of Coſſacks of Jaikoi Gorodok contains about 15,000 inhabitants, including foreigners, of whom there are many; 4200 of which are fighting men. What augments the evil is, that there are among them a great number of Mahometan Tartars, and other Muſſulmen, ſome of whom are of Perſian origin, and others of the ſect of Omar, which attaches them all to the Turkiſh intereſt.

Hitherto only large detachments of them have made incurſions into the countries belonging to the court; they deſtroy every place they paſs through. The deſerts which ſurround them ſerve for bulwarks and retreats for theſe rebels, who may ſoon become formidable, if they are not cruſhed before they have formed any ſettled plan of operations, but the accounts which have hitherto been given of their numbers are greatly exaggerated.

Naples, Dec. 28. We have advice of the arrival of Count Corofa at Palermo, with two battalions, conſiſting of about ſeven hundred men; and that he has been well received and lodged in the city, but that the Maeſtrenza are not inclined to give admittance to the troops, ſo that they are quartered in the ſuburbs. It is ſaid that the burghers, unleſs compelled by force, will not give up their antient privilege of guarding the city of Palermo, nor ſuffer the Duke Fogliani's return thither: they continue to call loudly for the ratification of the indulto granted them by the Archbiſhop: and as they are ſaid to amount to twenty thouſand armed men, it may require time to reduce them to obedience.

Naples, Dec. 28. The maſter of a ſhip arrived here from Raguſa reports, that four Ruſſian men of war are cruiſing between the iſlands of Zante and Corfou; that they viſit with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs all the merchant ſhips of every nation, and carry off all the goods they imagine to belong to the Turks.

Naples, Dec. 28. Mount Veſuvius began ſome days ago to emit lava on the ſide of Ottajano, but in ſmall quantities.

Rome, Dec. 29. The troubles in Sicily have determined a great number of people, among others the Prince de Butero, and the Duke de Pena Forno, to take refuge in this city. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the King had ſtrictly forbidden to ſpeak of theſe tumults; and that ſome freſh troops had been ſent off to Palermo, where the populace ſtill continued to keep poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and would hear of no compoſition, unleſs all their demands are previouſly granted.

Frontiers of Turkey, Dec. 30. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the Ruſſians againſt Siliſtria, they have not been able to quell the courage of the garriſon, who, by frequent ſallies, have deſtroyed their works, and killed great numbers of their men. They ſuſtained a ſiege for ſix weeks with ſo great reſolution and perſeverance, that they gave time for Haſſan Pacha to come to the aſſiſtance of the place, at the head of a numerous cavalry. He firſt found means to cut off the convoys, which were going to the beſiegers camp, and then fell with ſo much fury on the Ruſſian cavalry, that after throwing them into diſorder, he forced the General to raiſe the ſiege with precipitation, and repaſs the Danube. All the ſouth ſhore of that river is actually cleared of the enemy, and the retreat of the Ruſſians was ſo precipitate, that they left behind them not only the magazines they took from the Turks, but alſo their own. Their cavalry particularly ſuffered very much. Theſe ſucceſſes are principally owing to the good diſpoſition and interepid courage of Haſſan Pacha, who commanded the Turks, and has ſecured to the Ottoman army the honours of this campaign. The Grand Vizier has diſtributed his troops in their cantonments; and Haſſan Pacha will only have a flying camp of 25,000 or 30,000 men to defend the ſouth ſide of the Danube, which ſerves as a barrier to Bulgaria, and perhaps he may even harraſs the enemy. When he left Conſtantinople he aſſured the Grand Signor, that he would drive the Ruſſians from the Banks of the Danube before the Solſtice, and he has kept his word. Neither men nor money are wanting, and the Turks are ſo much elated with the ſucceſs of the laſt campaign, and are ſo much more uſed to arms, that it will be a difficult matter to conquer them.

Genoa, Jan. 1. A loan of 500,000 florins is raiſing here at four and a half per cent. for the Elector of Bavaria, for the term of 15 years.

Genoa, Jan. 1. By letters from Gibraltar we learn, that the King of Morocco has demanded of a certain power ſix ſhips of war, in order to attack the Chriſtian veſſels next ſpring.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 1. The neceſſary preparations are making here for putting our army in a condition to open the approaching campaign with vigour; there not being at preſent the leaſt thought of a pacification. Although the laſt enterprizes againſt Varna and Siliſtria did not ſucceed, the Court is nevertheleſs perfectly ſatisfied with the views and conduct of the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, who has fulfilled the chief aim of his late movements, which were to keep off the Turks from the Danube, and procure himſelf ſecure and peaceable winter quarters.

Baſtia, Jan. 4. The banditti encreaſe here every day; they lately attacked a French picket of whom they killed three. Government had propoſed to ſettle a colony of Greeks between Sagone and Vico, but the inhabitants of the laſt-mentioned place, fearing they ſhould loſe their paſtures, made ſuch vigorous oppoſition to it, that this project is given up.

Poland, Jan. 4. The attack made by the Ruſſians upon Siliſtria, is now ſaid not to have been ſerious, and that its bombardment was only intended to diſtract the enemy, and to maſk the deſign on Varna. The Ruſſians loſt ſome cannon in their enterpriſe againſt this city, which is believed to have miſcarried through the jealouſy of the two Generals, who were charged with it, and one of whom appears to have left the other to bear alone the brunt of all the enemy's forces, and even to have repaſſed the Danube without Marſhal Romanzow's order.

Warſaw, Jan. 4. We have juſt received a relation of the operations of the Ruſſian army, from the victory near Caraſſow, over a body of 20,000 Turks, to Nov. 28, the day the letters are dated.

This relation, after giving an account of ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes, and of their ſeizing the abandoned towns of Belgie, Cavarne, and Manguelia, informs us, that while the Generals Ungern and Dolgorucki were acting in the interior parts of the country, M. Potemkin opened a battery againſt Siliſtria, on Oct. 24. That when the Turks ſaw this, they embarked a great number of ſoldiers in 150 boats to deſtroy it, but that General Potemkin diſperſed them, killing and drowning vaſt numbers, after which the General continued to bombard the place, but as no mention is made of taking it, that muſt be left to be attempted a third time next campaign. The relation goes on to inform us, that on the 10th of Nov. Arnould Pacha, poſted at Kadakui, having been reinforced by a body of troops, conſiſting of 3500 horſe and 1000 foot, had attacked Col. Cantemir, but was beat off, leaving 600 dead on the field; a ſecond attack was made three days after, but with as bad ſucceſs.

The account concludes thus: After three different actions our troops repaſſed the Danube, and are gone into winter quarters on this ſide of it.

Warſaw, Jan. 8. Marſhal Romanzow, who is now at Jaſſy, is to deliver up the command of the Ruſſian army to General Bibikow. It is ſaid that theſe troops have ſuffered ſo much this campaign, that they amount at preſent to no more than 37,000 men, including the Coſſacks.

Warſaw, Jan. 12. Letters of good authority from Count Romanzow's army mention, that the different corps of troops which paſſed the Danube have ſuffered very much in their retreat, particularly the cavalry, who were ſo continually haraſſed by the Turks, that they found it very difficult to repaſs that river. The ſame accounts add, that the Ruſſians were obliged to leave all their Magazines, and 30 pieces of cannon, behind them.

Warſaw, Jan. 15. They write from Peterſbourg, that Major General Karr, who was ordered to march with a regiment of guards againſt ſome parties of Coſſacks who had revolted, in the neighbourhood of Aſtracan, has been recalled and broke by the Council of war, for not making ſufficient diſpatch. The ſame advices add, that the troops ſent againſt the rebels not being numerous enough to conquer them, ſeveral regiments were ſent, under General Bibikow, to force them to return to their duty.

The laſt letters from Vienna ſay, that the Prince de Rohan, Ambaſſador from France, has offered the mediation of his court to the powers at war, but the anſwer of the Court of Vienna is not known. The population of the provinces of Auſtria and Poland is very conſiderable, and daily increaſing. The inhabitants are computed to 3,000,000, including the Jews who amount to 400,000.

Warſaw, Jan. 15. We have received advice from good hands which aſſure, that Haſſan Baſhaw, Seraſkier of Siliſtria, is making preparations to paſs the Danube, at the head of 30,000 men, in order to haraſs the Ruſſians in their winter quarters.

Vienna, Jan. 15. We have had to-day, about half an hour after one o'clock in the afternoon, two very ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake, which were felt in almoſt every houſe in Vienna, but without cauſing any damage, as we have yet heard. The weather was calm and pleaſant; and a gentle thaw, with ſunſhine.

Peterſburgh, Jan. 18. The revolt which has happened in part of this empire, is now certainly confirmed, as the court has publiſhed a manifeſto againſt Jemelman Pugatſcheff, the chief of the rebels, who has taken upon him the name of the late Emperor Peter the Third, and in conſequence thereof, is endeavouring to augment his party. The Empreſs, to quell this ſedition at its firſt appearance, and to convince her ſubjects, what imminent danger they are threatened with, has appointed General Bibikow to march at the head of a large detachment of troops againſt the rebels, who have been daring enough to attack all the troops they have met with, and maſſacre the officers in a moſt cruel manner. Her Imperial Majeſty further hopes, that her faithful ſubjects will not ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced by evil-inclined perſons; but, on the contrary, is perſuaded that they will remain ſubject to their lawful Sovereign, and that they will do all in their power to maintain the public tranquility. This manifeſto, which is dated Dec. 23. 1773, (old ſtile) has been ſent to all governments, provinces, and towns, throughout the empire.

Warſaw, Jan. 19. General Konarſki is taken up by order of the Delegation. It is thought the motive of this arreſt is, his having hitherto refuſed to renounce the confederacy of Bar.

The Pruſſian troops have intirely evacuated Poland; but the Auſtrians, now on their march, delayed withdrawing themſelves from the hereditary countries; on which the Delegation ſent a complaint to the miniſter of the Court of Vienna, who replied thereto by a memorial, containing alſo his anſwer to the Delegates, concerning General Branicki having been deprived of Staroſty, ſituated in the new Auſtrian poſſeſſions.

In the late expedition of the Ruſſians in Bulgaria, near 10,000 perſons of both ſexes joined General Count Soltikow's corps, and paſſed the Danube in order to ſettle in Moldavia; and excluſive of theſe people (among whom they do not reckon a great number of priſoners made by the Ruſſians in that expedition) ſeveral thouſands of inhabitants, both Chriſtians and Turks, put themſelves under the protection of the Generals Ungern and Dolgorucky, and fixed their reſidence in Walachia.

Hamburgh, Jan. 21. The laſt letters from Moſcow confirm the revolt of the Coſſacks of Jaick, who have been joined by the people of ſeveral diſtricts bordering upon the Volga. They have choſen one Pugatſcheff for their chief, and it is aſſured that they have defeated the detachment which Col. Karr ſent againſt them. They have alſo plundered the mines at Dimidoff, and have killed ſeveral Noblemen in thoſe parts who have refuſed to embrace their party; and it is aſſured that ſeveral exiled perſons, and priſoners who found means to make their eſcape, have joined them. Theſe advices add, that theſe rebels amount to ſeven thouſand men, and their artillery conſiſts of 15 pieces of cannon, and half a detachment of 1500 regular troops, who were ſent to bring them to their duty, have joined them. The troops that are now going againſt them, part of which were drawn from the garriſon of Peterſburgh, are commanded by General Bibikoff, will attack them on one ſide, while the line of troops towards Siberia ſurrounds them on the other; by which means it is not doubted but they will ſoon be forced to ſubmit.

Paris, Jan. 21. It is reported, that the Marquiſs de Noailles, the King's Ambaſſador to the States General of the united provinces, is to replace the Count de Guignes at the court of England.

Paris, Jan. 24. A quarrel happened at Marſeilles, on the 13th of this month, in the playhouſe, between ſome officers of the garriſon and the townſmen; wherein ſeveral of the latter were dangerouſly wounded.—*The bleſſed effects of a military government!*

Hague, Jan. 28. All the letters from Poland agree, that the Ruſſians have repaſſed the Danube, and are gone into Winter quarters. They likewiſe add, that though they did not ſucceed in their attempts upon Siliſtria and Varna, they have nevertheleſs in ſome meaſure gained their ends, by deſtroying the magazines belonging to the Turks, and laying waſte a tract of land of upwards of 20 leagues upon the right ſhore of the Danube, in order to prevent being moleſted in their winter quarters.

From the Lower Elbe, Jan. 28. The laſt poſt brought further accounts of the troubles which have ariſen in part of the Ruſſian empire. Several perſons of diſtinction are among the number of the ſeditious. They add, that the revolters, who were only 12,000 ſtrong, amount now to 17,000 men. But as theſe accounts may be rather enlarged we muſt wait for a further confirmation of them before they can be entirely credited.

Hamburgh, Jan. 28. Letters from the frontiers of Turkey adviſe, that they are levying troops all over that empire, to enable them to continue the campaign with vigour; 20,000 Boſniacks have received orders to march to the army; Conſtantinople is to furniſh 6000 Janiſſaries and 6000 Boſtangis, and theſe troops are to receive 4 aſpres per diem.

Hague, Feb. 3. Letters from Rome of the 18th of laſt month adviſe, that the Pope had held a conſiſtory the day before, in which his Holineſs declared to the Sacred College, that the Courts of the Houſe of Bourbon had reſtored to the Holy See the ſtates of Avignon, the county of Venaiſſon, and alſo the dutchies of Benevento and Pont Corvo.

LONDON, *Jan.* 25.

We are well aſſured that Lord North has a grant from his Majeſty of the Savoy, which will amount upon the moſt moderate computation to 6000l. per Ann. It is ſaid his Lordſhip has been in poſſeſſion of this grant ever ſince the paſſing the marriage act. Lord North will ſoon retire from the poſt of Prime Miniſter, and be ſucceeded by Mr. Jenkinſon.

As it is well known that freemen of London were ſent for from all the dock yards and other parts where the Miniſtry had any influence, to vote at the late city election, it is hoped that all friends to the conſtitution will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to procure a bill for diſqualifying voters who hold employments under the government; for he is as much bribed who votes for fear of loſing a place, as he who votes in hopes of getting one.

Two perſons of diſtinction are preparing to ſet off for New-England; a ſloop of war is fitting out on purpoſe to carry them over.

The States of Hungary are aſſembled to ſatisfy the demand made upon them by the Emperor, to furniſh 18,000 recruits for the imperial army inſtead of 6000.

The Æra is now arrived when the Miniſtry may very truly be ſaid to have their "hands filled "for Great-Britain."

It is computed that the provinces of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Carolina, and Rhode-Iſland, are able to bring 100,000 fighting men into the field.

A certain noble Lord has given his opinion in council, that the American Tea act ought to be repealed, in order to prevent any further diſturbances in the colonies.

Orders were on Saturday given from the ordnance board to prevent the exportation of ſmall arms to America, or the Weſt-Indies, except on government account; and the commiſſioners at all the out ports are enjoined to ſee this order complied with.

The Happy, Capt. Adams, from North-Carolina, which is put into Penzance, has been miſſing ſome time, and 70 per cent, was offered inſurance on her, but was refuſed.

We are informed that Lord Dartmouth has nominated George Mercer, Eſq; to be Governor of the new colony on the Ohio, which ſhould be called Pittſylvania. Our correſpondent obſerves, that this act is a ſtrong proof of his Lordſhip's ſtrict juſtice, as well as of his good judgment. Colonel Mercer has not only great public merit to recommend him, but few men poſſeſs ſo many amiable qualities, either as a friend or as a gentleman. He is a native of Virginia, and received a very liberal education at the college of Williamſburg. He afterwards ſtudied the law; and though he might have lived very independently and quietly on the eſtate which his father had portioned him with, yet he preferred the hazardous ſervice of his country to a life of eaſe. He accepted of a military commiſſion at the commencement of the late war, and ſerved in different ranks till the regiment he belonged to was reduced. He alſo repreſented a county in the General Aſſembly of that province. In 1763 he came over to England, to ſolicit for a confirmation of grants of land for the Ohio company, in the very ſpot where the new government is to be eſtabliſhed; and as a public teſtimony of his zealous and diſintereſted ſervices, the Governour, Council, and Aſſembly of Virginia, recommended him to his Majeſty. When the famous Stamp act paſſed, the late Mr. Grenville appointed him Stamp-Maſter in Virginia, in which difficult office he acquitted himſelf with ſo much diligence and firmneſs as juſtly to entitle him to the entire approbation of Parliament and adminiſtration; and though he was at the head of the liſt of thoſe gentlemen who were recommended by the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty for ſome adequate employment, when the act was repealed, yet he is the only one of them who has not been provided for. All theſe circumſtances, ſo highly recommendatory of him, with a character perfectly unexceptionable, ſeem only to have operated as a bar to his preferment, till Lord Dartmouth, who has always been diſtinguiſhed for his upright and equitable conduct, rewarded his long-neglected merit. The propriety of his choice reſounds much to his Lordſhip's wiſdom, as well as to his honour; for Colonel Mercer's perfect knowledge of that country, his thorough acquaintance with the American laws, and the well-known candour, integrity, and firmneſs of his mind (excluſive of his other fair pretenſions) render him better qualified for that appointment than almoſt any other man.

Jan. 26. Advice is received from Tunis, that three Barbarian veſſels have been equipped againſt the veſſels of any chriſtian powers that ſhall approach near that port.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe that Admiral Spiritoff is recalled from the Mediterranean, and that Admiral Baſbaille will ſucceed him.

It is now ſaid to be ſettled by a great Perſonage for the Queen of Denmark to come to England the enſuing ſummer.

When the Duke of Glouceſter was at Paris, Morgan, the highwayman, preſented a petition to him, praying that his highneſs would procure him a pardon: The Duke gave him two guineas but told him his offences were of that nature that he could do nothing elſe for him.

It is again in agitation to appoint a commander in chief on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment; and it is generally ſuppoſed that his royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſucceed to it.

The following ſhocking affair happened at Munich the beginning of this month:—Baron Waldeck was ſtabbed by his Valet de Chambre in his bed; the murderer was inſtantly detected, but he begged leave of the guard to go with him into his room, as he wiſhed to take along with him ſome papers of conſequence. This was granted, and the guards poſted themſelves at the doors and windows: but not minding farther what the priſoner was about, he took a well charged piſtol and ſhot himſelf. It ſince appears by ſome notes found upon him, that he was promiſed 3000 florins for that heinous action; and the hand writing appears to be that of his young maſter, the only ſon of the Baron, about ſeventeen years of age, who was immediately ſecured upon ſuſpicion.

Jan. 28. Letters from Boſton complain much of the taſte of their fiſh being altered: Four or five hundred cheſts of tea may have ſo contaminated the water in the harbour, that the fiſh may have contracted a diſorder not unlike the nervous complaints of the human body. Should this complaint extend itſelf as far as the banks of Newfoundland, our Spaniſh and Portugal fiſh trade may be much affected by it.

An act, it is ſaid, will paſs this ſeſſion, diſqualifying all perſons from voting for members of Parliament that do not poſſeſs a freehold of ten pounds a year.

Council, laſt week, only voted two regiments to America. His Majeſty has ordered five more from Ireland. The Boſtonians are to be chaſtiſed, and are to drink tea, though ever ſo great an emetic.

The Polly, Captain Ayres, is juſt arrived at Dover, returned from North-America with

Tea. On her arrival at Philadelphia, the inhabitants informed the Captain that they would not suffer him either to land or enter his cargo at the Custom-House.

It is said that the tea thrown into the Sea at Boston is valued at 18,000l. at 1s. 6d. per pound. The whole sent to America is said to be worth about 300,000l. which is returning home, not being suffered to be landed.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Copenhagen, Dec. 14.

"By some of the English new-papers which have lately fallen into my hands, I find that you, in England, think that the King of Denmark is in a state of imbecility; be that as it will, however if he is so, his subects are happy, and his actions every day prove that his mind is less tainted than the minds of any neighbouring Princes. He has lately struck out a number of pensions which were burthensome to his people, and has found a scheme himself to lessen several heavy taxes very much. Are these actions that denote a weak mind? If they are I should not be sorry to hear that —— ——— was in a state of imbecility; you would perhaps then be happier than you are.—The first opportunity that offers, I intend writing again."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

"One of the two commissaries who went over to England last year to settle the differences which prevailed between the Dutch and English African Companies respecting their trade on the coast of Guinea, is returned home, and according to his report all their negociations have proved fruitless. It is however said, that this matter will be renewed under the direction of Sir Joseph Yorke, who it is hoped will be able to bring it to a happy conclusion.

"The last letters from Paris advise, that the Sieur Briguet de Beauregard, a notary, who sold his post in the year 1771 for a very large sum of money, has lately disappeared, having failed for near 2,000,000 livres. These letters add, that the Abbé de la Ville has lately been made director general of foreign affairs, which many people look upon as a fore-runner to his being appointed Minister of State for foreign affairs, which the Duke d'Aiguillon, it is said, will quit, and take the post of Minister for the department of war,"

Jan. 29. We are told that a gentleman of the turf (C. B. Esq.) laid a wager of one thousand guineas, play or pay, that he finds a person who shall sink a vessel of forty tons burthen in 100 feet water, with a man in the vessel, who shall remain in her twelve hours under water; after which time he is to cause the vessel to come above water, with the man in it alive and well, and all pipes of whatsoever construction communicating with the free air are barred.—The betts are six to four it will be done, to any amount.

A bill for regulating the number of apprentices to be taken by several trades will be brought in this session.

The Providence, Wilkinson, with the Nancy, Jackson, from Jamaica, and the Norfolk, from Virginia, are all safe arrived at Liverpool.

On Thursday, Jan. 20, the House of Commons of Ireland met according to the last adjournment. The bill for the loan of 265,000l. by life annuities, with benefit of survivorship, and the stamp-bill being come over from England, Mr. Malone presented them to the House; they were severally read the first time, and severally ordered to receive a second reading next day.

When the question was put for the second reading of the stamp-bill, Mr. Redmond Morres rose up, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, as I had not the honour of a seat in this House when the bill now before you went through it, I had not a more early opportunity than the present of mentioning the objections I have against it; I hope therefore you will indulge me to relate them at this time. I do not intend at present to enlarge upon them, but I shall take the opportunity to speak fully on each, when this bill shall be committed, on a third reading of it.

"I think, Sir, this bill very improper to pass into a law; first, as it will be a very great load on all law proceedings, and thereby a great hindrance and discouragement of every man who shall have occasion to sue for or maintain his right; secondly, it will be, I fear, a moral stab to the liberty of the press, which ought always to be held sacred in a free country; and lastly, it will add greatly to the influence of administration, as it leaves therein the disposal of a great number of offices. For these reasons, I shall in due time give all the opposition in my power to this bill; and hope that a full consideration of these points will influence gentlemen to reject it totally."

Dr. Clement moved for a committee to compare the returned bills with the transmisses; which motion was seconded by Mr. Redmond Morres, and a committee was appointed.

The next day, Friday Jan. 21, the annuity and stamp-bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed to next day, to committees of the whole House; then the House adjourned.

Yesterday morning the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex sent an order to John Wilkes, Esq; to attend his seat in Parliament, pursuant to an order from the Speaker.

Yesterday died, in Maddox-street, the Rev. Dr. Tryon, brother to Governor Tryon, of New-York, and also to Miss Tryon, one of the maids of honour to the Queen.

Jan. 31. A short time since, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Agent to the House of Assembly of New-England, presented a petition from the House of Assembly to the King, assuring his Majesty, that the people of New-England had no confidence in their Governor; that they considered him as an enemy to the province; that the breach between them and him was so open and avowed, and the enmity between them so declared and positive, the public business of the province was thereby so essentially injured and impeded, that it was necessary for the public service, as well as their happiness, to remove him; and concluded with a request to remove him from that government. The King gave no answer to the petition; and it was imagined no notice would be taken of it; but upon reconsidering the matter, it was thought most prudent to refer it to the privy council. Administration were thus obliged to take it up; a sort of mock-trial was resolved upon, that the truth of the allegations might be affectedly enquired into; and upon which some judgment was to be formed, and reported to the King. The enquiry came on last Saturday, before the privy council. Dr. Franklin attended according to order; and the Attorney and Solicitor-General being, by order of Administration, council for Governor Hutchinson, Dr. Franklin was allowed council likewise. He had Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning. The matter turned chiefly upon the extraordinary letters (which have been published) of the Governor and Licutenant-Governor to the late Mr. Whately. It was sometime doubted whether copies of them could be admitted as evidence; but it being impossible to obtain the originals, they being before the House of Assembly, the copies were at length admitted. The event of the enquiry is not yet made public.—The fate of America, and in that, of Great-Britain, depends upon the advice, or rather report, which the privy council shall make to the King upon this occasion. The situation of affairs in America is become more truly alarming than ever. The union throughout that continent, to reject the tea, while it is subject to a duty to be paid there, shews that the Ministers, or rather the cabinet junto, in whom only the King thinks proper to confide, are as cordially despised in America, as they are detested in England.

On Saturday last the privy-council met to hear the arguments for and against the petition of the Assembly of Boston, (which was some time since presented by their Agent Dr. Franklin) "praying that his Majesty would be pleased to remove the Governor, &c." Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning were council for the petition, and urged very strongly the expediency and necessity of granting the prayer of it. Mr. Solicitor General was employed on the other side, and instead of answering the learned arguments of his brethren, or refuting the allegations of the petition, contented himself with pronouncing a most severe *Phillipic* on the celebrated American Philosopher, in which he loaded him with all the licensed scurrility of the bar, and decked his harrangue with the choicest flowers of Billingsgate. The Doctor seemed to receive the thunder of his eloquence with philosophic tranquility, and sovereign contempt, whilst the approving smiles of those at the board clearly shewed that the coarsest language can be grateful to the politest ears.

The King of Prussia in one of his epistles calls Dr. Franklin "*ce nouveau Promethee.*" Our correspondent says, that he could not help wishing (while the Solicitor General was pouring forth his tide of scurrility) that the American *Prometheus* could have called fire from Heaven to blast the unmannered railer.

The faithful services of Dr. Benjamin Franklin to his American constituents, have been most *graciously* requited, by the Ministers taking from him the office of Post-Master General of North-America, which he held jointly with John Foxcroft, Esq; who is to remain sole Post-Master General of that department; and a bill in chancery is ordered to be commenced against the Doctor, to compel a confession from whence he derived the letters to Mr. Whately, that have occasioned the late unhappy distractions between Governor Hutchinson, the late Lieut. Governor Oliver, the Honourable the Council, and the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay.

The ships destined for America, are ordered to be completely manned, victualled, and out at Spithead by the 4th of March.

Feb. 1. By letters from France we are informed, that the French troops are ordered to March towards the Rhine, to secure all the French territories along that river from the hostilities intended by the Imperial troops, in regaining and adding them to the present Emperor of Germany's dominions.

Advice is received of some new troubles in the city of Danzick, on account of the new demands made by his Prussian Majesty, which the burghers are resolved not to comply with.

Extract of a letter from an officer at New-York, to his friend in London, Nov. 1.

"All America is in a flame on account of the Tea-Exportation. The New-Yorkers as well as the Bostonians and Philadelphians, are, it seems, determined that no Tea shall be landed. They have published a paper in numbers called the Alarm. It begins first with "Dear Countrymen," and then goes on exhorting them to open their eyes, and like Sons of Liberty throw off all connection with the tyrant their Mother Country. They have on this occasion raised a company of artillery, and every day almost are practising at a target. Their independant companies are out at exercise every day. The minds of the lower people are inflamed by the examples of some of their principals. They swear that they will burn every ship that comes in; but I believe our six and twelve pounders, with the Royal Welsh Fuziliers, will prevent any thing of that kind."

Extract of another Letter from New-York, Dec. 1.

"All is in confusion about the Tea ships, and the governor has now declared that he expects a ship with 400 chests of Tea. The artillery have orders to make up ball cartridges, as have the troops. Yesterday orders were given for all soldiers to keep good flints in their firelocks, and every officer and soldier as soon as any riot is in the town (if there) to repair directly to the barracks, and acquaint the commanding officer of it. General Haldiman has got two coherns before his house, and the governor a stronger guard. The Swan sloop of war is gone down to the Watering place to wait for the ship to bring her up, as they have threatened all the pilots to bring them to Liberty Tree if they conduct the ship up. Thus affairs stand at present."

The affairs of America at present occupy the whole attention of the administration; and it is agreed on all hands to be now the most important business that has come under consideration since the accession of the present King.

The clerks in the Plantation Office are extremely busy at this time in regulating and adjusting the American accounts for the inspection of Parliament.

His Majesty having likewise given orders for laying before the Lords of the Council an account of the exports to America since the conclusion of the late peace.

An order of court is daily expected in France for re-establishing the Irish and other regiments broke there at the last conclusion of peace.

The Duke of Glouceſter, Lord Camden, and Lord Shelburne, attended at the House of Peers yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, Jan. 18.

"Letters from Turin inform us, since the chiefs of the Canton of Bern refused the sum that has been offered for *le Pays de Vaud*, his Majesty is resolved to employ force to recover that province which has been possessed by his ancestors. The Switzers are very much altered by an unlucky contagion, viz. luxury. They cannot receive any help from their neighbours, by reason of the particular circumstances, wherein they are now; so it is easy to guess, that the above measure will soon take place."

Yesterday —— De Grey, Esq; son of Lord Chief Justice De Grey, elected member for Wareham, in the room of Whitshed Keen, Esq; who has been elected for Luggershall, took his seat in the House of Commons.

Feb. 3. The last letters from Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, mention, that the Earl of Chatham was then in perfect health there; so that the report of his Lordship's death is without foundation.

A person who was commander of a trading vessel that belonged to Jamaica, but lately arrived from Spain, gives the following account of the usage of the Spaniards to the Englishmen, whom they have imprisoned under pretence of their carrying on an illegal trade. He says, that three years and four months ago, being out upon a trading voyage and in want of water, he put into the Havannah for some, where his vessel was seized, and he and his men loaded with irons and thrown into prison, where he met with many more of his countrymen. He says he was kept there two years, during which time there was no other meat allowed for the English prisoners but bullocks liver and lights; at the end of two years 40 of them were released from the prison, and the rest condemned to slavery: From the Havannah they were carried in irons to Cadiz, where they were again put into prison, and kept one year more, but at better allowances and better usage, because the Consul there sent them provisions; and last November he procured their discharge, after three years imprisonment, and robbed of all their property.

Letters from the frontiers of Turkey mention, that the Russians, in their two attempts against Silistria and Varna, have not lost less than 15,000 of their best troops; to which may be added their own cannon and ammunition, as well as that which they had, in some actions, taken from the Turks.

SIR, (COPY.)

IN obedience to a letter from the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, we hereby summon you to attend your service in Parliament on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next. We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

Jan. 28, 1774. Humble Servants,

STEPHEN SAYRE, } Sheriffs.
WILLIAM LEE, }

To John Wilkes, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex.

(COPY.)

Prince's Court, near Storey's Gate, Westminster, Jan. 29, 1774.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the letter, which you did me the honour of writing to me yesterday, in pursuance of the orders your received from the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, requiring you to summon all the members in your jurisdiction to attend their service in Parliament on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next.

Conscious of the clearest right to a seat in the Great Council of the Nation, given me by the free choice of my noble friends, the freeholders of Middlesex, I have always been ready to attend their service in Parliament. On that day I will certainly make my personal appearance at the House of Commons, and again demand, as one of the representatives of this county, to be sworn in, and admitted to the exercise of those powers, long usurped by a gentleman, whose sole title is founded in a desperate act of enormous Wickedness, perpetrated without remorse by a most abandoned majority, against the solemn trust reposed in them by the people.

Before the period of their political dissolution, which to the great joy of all good men approaches very fast, I should be happy to find that a true sense of their deep guilt produced in these hitherto hardened sinners a due compunction. They will then not only render justice to the nation at large, but provide an effectual security against so atrocious and alarming a precedent, as that gross violation of the right of election. May the wisdom and justice of Parliament embrace the opportunity which you, gentlemen, have afforded of reconsidering and amending the former proceedings, and establish a firm and solid barrier for the future against every inroad of courtly or ministerial despotism, both for ourselves and our posterity!

I am, with great regard, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

To Stephen Sayre and William Lee, Esquires, Sheriffs of the County of Middlesex.

Last night the clerks in Lord Rochford's office continued doing business till near twelve o'clock, from which it is imagined some very particular affairs are on the carpet.

Feb. 4. A correspondent reading a paragraph in our paper respecting an intention of seizing the Committe-Men of Boston, sending them over here, and trying them on the act of 35th of Henry the Eighth, says that not only himself, but every free Briton will coincide in opinion with the writer, viz. that such a measure is most consistent with the genius of our court, chiefly because it is evidently repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, every idea of British liberty, and a palpable affront not only to common sense, but to the principles of the revolution, to try men by an obsolete act made in an arbitrary reign, and it is as apparent an absurdity in civil matters, as it would in spiritual concerns to revive upon us Protestants the bloody fire and fagot laws of that inglorious period.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 28.

"A public paper of the continent contains the following paragraph:—We are informed, by pretty good authority, that another extraordinary treaty of alliance is just in agitation between the Courts of Berlin and Petersburgh; that the house of Austria has just concluded a private treaty with Sardinia; that the 15,000 men, who were of late raised in Bavaria, are taken in pay by France; and that the Prussian, as well as the Austrian and French troops, are all in readiness, and expect daily orders to march.

"Great complaints have of late been made to the States General from our colonies of Curassoa, St. Eustatia, Esquebo, and Demerari, concerning the desertion of their Negroes, who break loose every day in vast numbers, and fly to the Spaniards, who protect them as volunteers; and to remove that evil, the states sent a memorial to Count Recktern, our Ambassador at Madrid, to present it to his most Catholic Majesty, in which they express their wishes that a regulation may be made for that purpose, which is so detrimental to our colonies"

By a ship just arrived in the river, we learn, that the Bostonians, Philadelphians, and inhabitants of New-York, were in an open state of rebellion, when she sailed from Boston; and that the Governor had sent off an express for more troops to join the Welsh Fuzileers, who were almost constantly under arms, and greatly fatigued with such harassing and disagreeable duty.

An account is received from Madeira, of the arrival at that port of a brigantine, Capt. Wornell, belonging to Ireland, who in her passage to that place from the Streights was taken by an Algerine for not having a Mediterranean pass; the Algerine took four of the brigantine's crew, and put nine or ten Moors on board, but five Englishmen, who were left in the vessel, overcame them, and brought them into the above port.

This morning it was reported upon Change, that advice was received from Petersburgh, that the Empress of Russia was not only dethroned, but also imprisoned, in the same place where her unfortunate husband lost his life.

A letter from Vienna says, "The advices of the Russians having been obliged to relinquish all their acquisitions on the other side of the Danube, are positively authentic; General d'Ungern, who has just arrived here from the Russian army has confirmed them; and Baron Stackeldary, the Russian Minister, has given public notice at court, that Marshal Romanzow's army has returned into Moldavia, and has requested permission to lay up provisions, stores, horses, &c. in the hereditary dominions for its use."

Among the many illiberal reproaches made use of by the Solicitor General against Dr. Franklin, which were far upon the *Greek model*, (as the scouts of office boast of) that they highly partook of the *Athenian Billingsgate*; he spoke of his being a man of letters with great contempt, by *punningly* saying he was so far a man of letters, that he was *homo trium literarum* (a term of reproach used by Plautus to the worst of characters); said he ought to be expelled the Royal Society, of which the Doctor is a Member, and ignorantly as wantonly compared his conduct to that of Zanga in Dr Young's Revenge, which he concluded by observing was in favour of the African Prince, who was by much the honester man—*There is no party man so violent as an apostate.*

We hear that Mr. Wedderburne, by the late exertion of his *oratorical* powers, has shewn government to what *lengths* he is willing to serve them, that nothing less than the seals are talked of as a recompence for so industrious a servant.

One of the vacant blue ribbands is likewise talked of for Governor Hutchinson, as the proper reward for the man who, in the court phrase, it is said, *has faced every danger for the service of his country.*

Feb. 5. So vastly, beyond all conception, have our American colonies encreased within the last twenty years, that a gentleman lately arrived from thence, who had the best means of information, and was at the greatest pains to obtain an account of their numbers as accurate as possible, assures us, that there is no less than two hundred and forty thousand men on the militia roll of the seven northern provinces.

We hear the scheme of the Americans is to give land to every soldier that is sent over against them, whether from England, Scotland, or Ireland; by which means we shall furnish them with a sufficient force to beat ourselves.

Yesterday General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-America, was at Court, and had a long conferrence with his Majesty. The General will soon go again in that station.

Upon examination of a certain Agent at a certain Board, a great law officer called the Agent *Homo trium literarum* for *est*. The Agent bore this terrible accusation without the least emotion. Upon which the orator was provoked to make use of the most bitter sarcasms. It is thought that the prudence of the Agent prevented such a return to the lawyer's attack as might have been expected.

Feb. 7. The place lately held by Dr. Franklin, of Postmaster in America, from which his Majesty was pleased to dismiss him on Saturday last, is given to Mr. J. Garnier.

The King, 'tis ſaid, has intimated his intentions of doing ſomething on the birth of his tenth child that will make his ſubjects ever anxious to commemorate the happy day. What it is to be, is yet unknown.

As Mr. Wilkes will go to the Houſe upon the 15th inſtant to demand his ſeat, he will be attended with upwards of 2000 freemen.

Feb. 8. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a Privy Council, at which the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord North, the Earls Gower, Rochford, Sandwich, Dartmouth, Lord Hyde, &c. were preſent, which broke up at three o'clock.

The new Morocco Ambaſſador was yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, being introduced by the Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Feb. 12. Yeſterday evening an expreſs was received at the Secretary of State's Office from America, which was immediately ſent to his Majeſty, on which account Lord North was ſent for to the Queen's Palace.

The Arabella, from South-Carolina to Belfaſt, took fire at ſea, by ſome accident, the 14th of December, and burnt to the water's edge. The Captain and crew were ſaved.

Feb. 14. They write from Vienna that the Prince of Rohan has not appeared at Court ſince the 25th of Jan. and it is believed there that he will not go till the return of the Courier he ſent to France.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 7.

"The Marquis de Noailles has received by expreſs from Paris his nomination to the embaſſy of England; the next day he diſpatched a courier to his Court. Moſt part of the people believe that the Marquis is not inclined to accept of it, unleſs ordered by the King his maſter *propria pungo*.

We hear that a great number of the Freeholders of Middleſex intend to wait on Mr. Wilkes, in Prince's Court, to-morrow at 12 o'clock at noon, to eſcort him to the Houſe of Commons.

To-morrow the queſtion relative to the ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, it is believed, will undergo a very full diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons.

Daniel Chamier, Eſq; of Baltimore Town, in Maryland, is appointed Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions in America, in the room of Robert Leake, Eſq; deceaſed.

The two grand queſtions to be decided in Council or in Parliament, with reſpect to America, are theſe,—"Whether each of about thirty aſſemblies are to be left to tax themſelves, judging of the proportionate ſums each for themſelves without ſtipulation of the Britiſh Legiſlature?" (which they contend for;) or, "Whether they are to cooperate by repreſentation, in the Britiſh Parliament, in aſſeſſing themſelves?"

Feb. 15. Yeſterday there was but a thin levee at St. James's; after it was over, Lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, and Townſhend had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 8.

"The laſt letters from the banks of the Danube ſeem to intimate more than ever the deſire of the Turks to make peace, and go ſo far as to ſay, that the Porte has ſent a perſon of rank to the Ruſſian head quarters, to treat with the Field-Marſhal Romanzow upon this ſubject.

The Morning Star, Dempſter, from Maryland to London, is loſt at the back of the Iſle of Wight; the greateſt part of the cargo it is thought will be ſaved.

Feb. 16. The American Mutiny Bill is brought into the Lower Aſſembly.

Laſt night a courier was diſpatched from the Secretary of State's Office to the Courts of Berlin and Madrid.

Should an Armament be ſent againſt the Americans, 'tis not improbable but it may meet with a ſimilar fate with the I— C—'s Tea, viz. ſome ſunk, ſome burnt, and ſome ſent back for a better errand.

From Paiſley we learn, that about 500 manufacturers are preparing to embark immediately for America, as they can find no employment at home.

Mr. Wilkes attended yeſterday at the door of the Houſe of Commons, but was refuſed admittance.

Feb. 18. *As the following paragraph comes from an anonymous correſpondent, the reader will give ſo much credit to it as it may be thought worthy of: We are told that Mr. Rotch owner, and Capt. Hall, Maſter, of the Dartmouth, one of the tea ſhips lately arrived from Boſton, with ſeveral gentlemen paſſengers, chiefly natives of New-England, alſo Dr. Williamſon of Philadelphia, were on Wedneſday examined at Lord Dartmouth's office concerning the tea riots. From this circumſtance it is probable that Amerian affairs will ſoon become the ſubject of ſerious ſpeculation, whence they may alſo become the ſubject of ſerious action.*

The Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Sweden, we hear, have offered themſelves as ſponſors for the next-born royal infant.

Feb. 19. The Lords on Thurſday received and read a firſt time the bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Jan. 22.

"His Majeſty, willing to intoduce the fine arts in this country, has ordered, that an academy of muſic be erected here, which is to be opened for the public. He has granted a lottery to be drawn twice every year, the revenue of which ſhall be employed to the ſupport of that academy. The ſociety have put a queſtion, Whether the encouragement of the lewd ſpirit of gambling be not more detrimental to the ſtate, than ever it could be benefited by the ſucceſs of the fine arts?

"The report of a diet to be ſummoned early in the ſpring is entirely falſe; and it ſeems as if none would ever be ſummoned again in this kingdom, as the deſpotic power encreaſes more and more."

Feb. 22. Laſt Friday came on to be heard at Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, before Baron Perrot, Juſtice Willes, and Doctors Ducarel, Calvert and Compton, a cauſe of appeal, brought from the Vice Admiralty Court of Newfoundland, to the High Court of Admiralty of England, and from thence to the Delegates, by James Summers, maſter and claimant of the ſhip Betſey, and of the cargo on board the ſame, conſiſting of Teas, which was ſeized by the commander of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, for having an erazed cocket on board; when the Judges reverſed the decree of the two courts below, and reſtored the ſhip and cargo to the owners.

Feb. 23. The Committee appointed to conſider of the Jamaica free ports, made their report and came to a reſolution, viz. that the continuance of the free ports in the iſland of Jamaica for a further time will be highly beneficial to the trade of this kingdom. To be reported this day.

Reſolved, to go into a Committee to-morrow, to conſider of the exportation of peaſe and biſcuit to Newfoundland.

It is ſaid that the extra expence of the fleet, during his Majeſty's review at Portſmouth, ſtands charged in the navy accounts at 4983l. 17s.

Letters from the Lower Elbe, dated the 8th inſt. adviſe, that they have received intelligence from Ruſſia, that the ſeditious increaſe daily in numbers, and that they are computed by many to amount to 100,000, but others ſay they do not exceed 40,000. Theſe letters add, that couriers had been ſent to the allied courts, and that a neighbouring one had given for anſwer, that they were reſolved to furniſh to Ruſſia the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, provided they would previouſly return the provinces which had been obliged to be ceded by the treaty of Neuſtadt.

Monday an expreſs arrived at Goſport, for the Roſe to go into dock, to fit out with all expedition for the American ſtation.

Laſt week ſailed from Clyde, the Commerce, Ferguſon, for New-York, with about 250 emigrants, all of whom are under 45 years of age, and principally conſiſt of weavers, ſpinſters, blackſmiths, joiners, ſhoemakers, taylors, hatters, and farmers.

Extract of a letter from Haerlem, Feb. 11.

"A public paper received here from the frontiers of Poland, gives us the following intelligence:

"We are not yet certain who is the adventurer who takes on himſelf the name of Peter III. It is ſaid he is at the head of 100,000 men, as well Coſſacks as Calmucs, and has made himſelf maſter of the regiment of Orenbourg. General Bibikow, who was ſent to reduce the rebels to reaſon, is ſaid to have been obliged by his own troops to ſubmit to the chief of the mutineers, and to pay him homage, to ſave his life. This pretended Peter expreſſes himſelf in his manifeſtoes in a moſt tender and inſinuating manner; he declares he has no pretenſions himſelf to the crown, but does all for his dear child, the Grand Duke Paul, whom he declares to be the only legitimate heir. He diſcharges the people from all their late impoſts, and declares that as ſoon as he has placed the crown on the head of him to whom it of right belongs, he ſhall retire to a diſtant convent, and end his days in peace."

This morning an expreſs arrived with ſome diſpatches from Lord Viſcount Stormont, and another from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague; the laſt is ſaid to contain ſome diſagreeable accounts received from a northern court.

The death of the Grand Seignor will probably make a great change in the preſent poſture of affairs. It is ſaid that the Empreſs carried on the war with the greater vigour, having been irritated by ſome expreſſions which were ſaid to have fallen from the Grand Seignor juſt before the beginning of the war; be that as it may, the riſings in Ruſſia, and the late ill ſucceſs of the Ruſſians againſt Siliſtria, may incline both parties to think of peace, more eſpecially if the Empreſs ſhould lower a little in her demands.

The fourth regiment of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which are to be embarked at Corke, are ſaid to be deſtined two for Boſton, one for Virginia, and one for South-Carolina.

It is talked, that ſeveral ſail of the line and ſix frigates are to rendezvous at Spithead the 12th of April, and to have their full complement of marines on board.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, Feb. 20.

"The conteſt for a Member is carried on very warmly. The city votes are much in favour of Sir Watkin, but the friends of Mr. Lechmere apprehend, that through the influence of the country Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the outvotes will turn the ſcale ſo far as to ſecure the election. The poll ſtood on Saturday evening as follows:

For Sir Watkin Lewes,	—	—	400
For N. Lechmere, Eſq;	—	—	400

"There are about 700 more to poll, ſo that the election will finiſh by Wedneſday next. Both parties are in high ſpirits; and buſineſs is conducted with great regularity and decorum, no feaſting or revelling being allowed."

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *January* 29.

To the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

MY LORD,

THE report to be made, upon the petition from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets Bay againſt their Governors, will have ſo deciſive an influence on the people of that province, that I feel myſelf compelled to addreſs your Lordſhip on the ſubject.

A diſcovery is made, by letters under their own hands, that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had been ſecretly labouring to ſubvert the chartered rights of the colony, to ſubject the people to arbitrary Government, and ſubdue them by military force. It appeared, that to accompliſh theſe ends, they had painted the proceedings of the people in the moſt falſe and odious colours; forging falſehoods where miſrepreſentations would not ſuffice.

All this was conducted under the cloak of ſecret and confidential correſpondence, that the miſchief might come upon them unforeſeen, the cauſes unknown, and the authors undiſcovered. The people were to be the victims of a ſecret information—they were to be condemned without being heard, and puniſhed with the heavieſt of all calamities, the loſs of their rights and liberties, without being apprized of the accuſation, or a poſſibility of defence.

The perſons who planned and executed this attrocious, and (for upon principles it cannot be deemed leſs) this treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the conſtitution, ſtipulated their expectations of reward.

It was natural that this diſcovery ſhould exaſperate the people to an extreme. They ſaw, in the perſons of thoſe who were thus planning their deſtruction, men bound to them by all the ties of fellow-citizens, and the obligations of gratitude: Men who had been long cheriſhed, truſted, and honoured among them, and who had always profeſſed the moſt zealous attachment, which virtue and gratitude could inſpire, to their rights and intereſts. This was more eſpecially the caſe of their Chief Governor, who was, at that very time, practiſing every art to fix in the minds of the people an exalted opinion of his warmeſt affection for them, and of his unremitting endeavours to promote their beſt intereſts at the Court of Great Britain. They ſaw beſides in the mode of this attempt againſt them ſomething peculiarly malignant. The Miniſtry were ſufficiently diſpoſed to adopt every ſeverity againſt them. Governor Bernard and the Commiſſioners were ſufficient to keep up their prejudices and paſſions. To poiſon the minds of thoſe in oppoſition, and by that means to deprive the people of every benefit, either from the efforts of that oppoſition, or from a change of adminiſtration, was the diabolical plan of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver.

Had the popular indignation been followed by the moſt immediate and tragical conſequences, no one could have been ſurprized. Happily, however, the very men, whom the Governors had aſperſed as the ſowers of ſedition and promoters of outrage, prevailed upon them to truſt to his Majeſty's juſtice for redreſs. For this purpoſe the Houſe of *Repreſentatives* have in humble petition, implored his Majeſty's intervention to remove theſe men, becauſe they have loſt all truſt and confidence with the people. It is this prayer to which you are now to adviſe an anſwer.

It is well worth conſidering, my Lord, what will be the conſequence of an ungracious, irritating anſwer. For ſome years paſt the people of America, and thoſe of Boſton in particular, have been abuſed, miſrepreſented, and oppreſſed, beyond the example of the worſt of times. They have ſeen, for a ſeries of years, every repreſentation againſt them received, every application for them rejected. When the authors of the ſecret informations, which tended to bring upon them the diſpleaſure of their Sovereign, the reſentment of Parliament, and to ſubvert their liberties, were providentially diſcovered, and their repreſentations proved falſe and wicked, the conſequence has invariably been the encouragement and reward of thoſe ſo detected. The diſcovery of Governor Bernard's falſe and malignant letters, with the frauds he committed in his office, ſerved only to make him a Baronet with what is equivalent to an enormous penſion. Mr. Oliver was charged upon the oaths of ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and by their unanimous reſolution, with a moſt dangerous breach of truſt, in having forged minutes of their board, and authenticated them on oath for the purpoſe of juſtifying a Maſſacre committed by a licentious ſoldiery, and to throw the blame of it upon the people. What was the conſequence? Not puniſhment, but promotion. The people ſaw, with aſtoniſhment and horror, this very man, thus ſtigmatized ‡, immediately promoted to be their Lieutenant Governor.

Theſe are facts, my Lord, of public notoriety: They are facts which, ſpeaking to ſtones, would make them capable. Rewards have followed crimes as conſtantly as light the ſun. Promotion and emolument in America have been exactly proportioned to men's perfidy to the people, and their avowed enmity to their immediate country. No people can be ſo dull as not to feel theſe injuries—no people can be ſo puſillanimous as not to reſent them. Reiterated oppreſſions, detections, complaints and diſappointments, have worked up men's minds to the higheſt pitch of reſentment and deſpair. The meaſure is now full, one drop more may make the waters of bitterneſs overflow, to the deſtruction of the moſt valuable commerce of this country, and the irreparable injury of the whole dominion.

The people of the Maſſachuſets Bay have aſked humbly, and waited patiently for juſtice, againſt Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver. That the Tax was artfully thrown in to irritate and incenſe them to violence was not their fault. Infamous, inimical and odious as the Governors have rendered themſelves, they have been ſuffered to ſleep in ſecurity. A confidence in his Majeſty's juſtice—a hope that the eyes of his Miniſters would be at length opened—have ſuſpended their reſentment. In my opinion, my Lord, this is the laſt effort of expectation and endurance.

I have not yet heard a denial or publication of the letters upon which their petition is founded. But it has been ſaid that the letters cannot be admitted as evidence, unleſs the manner in which they were obtained be declared. This rule of evidence is of the firſt impreſſion, and as rational as it is new. We ought at leaſt to be told in what book of evidence it is to be found; in what court, in what caſe it was ever urged or admitted.

Governor Hutchinſon has acknowledged in his anſwer to an addreſs from the Council, that ſome of the letters bear his ſignature. They ſtand therefore as matter of record, the verity of which cannot be affected by the manner in which they were obtained. Not that I have heard it even inſinuated by any reputable perſon that they were procured by any undue means. It ſeems, therefore, that the objection is not that they were unfairly obtained, but that idle, perhaps impertinent curioſity is not gratified by knowing how they were procured.

When a noble Lord, for ſo his patent obliges me to call him, produced the Eſſay on Woman, in the Houſe of Peers, was any inquiry made into the manner of procuring it? On the contrary though it was ſoon proved that the mode of obtaining it was in violation of all honeſty and good faith, did not both Houſes of Parliament proceed to the ſevereſt cenſure, and the Court of King's Bench to the heavieſt judgment againſt the oſtenſible author upon the evidence of that eſſay ſo flagitiouſly obtained? And are we now to be told that the malefactions of Mr. Hutchinſon and Mr. Oliver ſhall eſcape puniſhment upon this pretence?

I have dwelt too long upon an objection, utterly contemptible, and which, but for the high and dangerous tendency of it, would not merit a moment's conſideration.

My Lord, the ſingle queſtion is, Whether men, who have rendered themſelves univerſally obnoxious to the people, ſhall be continued in authority over them? To determine in the affirmative, is to ſet the ſentiments of the people in defiance. Is there any man ſo wicked as to wiſh, or ſo weak as to expect, that a government, conducted on ſuch principles, would be ſecure or laſting? The folly of government may be ſometimes forgiven, its injuſtice never. But when folly and injuſtice unite it muſt be odious, weak and contemptible. A little time, my Lord, will ſhew that government, in the hands of obnoxious men, is too arbitrary, too inconſiſtent with the genius of the people, to be long indured. No reaſoning can reconcile them, no force can ſubdue them to it. It is juſtice only that can enſure ſubmiſſion. For as Judge Blackſtone obſerves, "It is found by experience, that whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the Sovereign power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and threaten deſolation to a ſtate, mankind will not be reaſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacrifice their liberty by a ſcrupulous adherence to thoſe political maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to preſerve it."

My Lord, an attempt to eſtabliſh Government in America, by military force, muſt be ultimately fatal to this country. It will commence in folly and injuſtice—it will end in diſtreſs and humiliation.

RALEIGH.

‡ *See Proceedings in his Majeſty's Council at Boſton, Oct.* 4, 1770.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 18.

On Saturday laſt arrived here from South-Carolina, General Roepſtorff, late Commander in Chief at St. Croix, accompanied by Capt. Bange.

Capt. All, from London, left the Downs the 27th of February, in company with Capt. Faulkner, for this port, and Captains Miller, Chambers, and Lawrence for New-York.—With Capt. All, came paſſengers, Mr. James Potts, Mr. Richard Vaux, and Mr. Henry Davidſon.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held here on Monday laſt, the following perſons received ſentence of death, viz. James Swaine, for murdering his wife, a mulatto woman for murdering her child, Barnaby Ripton, for counterfeiting money, Joſeph Price, James Hambleton, Richard Birch, Thomas Stephens, and Conrad Founder for Burglary.

Suddenly departed this life, on Monday evening laſt, Mr. JOSEPH FRAZER, of this city—In the courſe of his various dealings, he always ſupported an honeſt upright character—His family and friends greatly lament his loſs.

On Thurſday laſt died after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs JAMES, daughter of ABEL JAMES, Eſq; Merchant of this city.—The ſweetneſs of this amiable young lady's diſpoſition, greatly endeared her to all her connexions, and her piety in this life entitles her to happineſs hereafter.

§*§ *Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Harmony, J. Cliffton, Surrinam.
Brig Peggy, S. Wilſon, Cadiz.
Brig Harriot, J. Club, Barcelona.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Brig George, J. Wilſon, Madeira.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbadoes.
Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South Carolina.
Schooner Betſy, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Ship Morris, T. Bell, South-Carolina.
Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Ship Richard Penn, J. All, London.
Brig Union, J. M'Kever, Dominica.
Brig Monmouth, L. Devonſhire. Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Cadiz.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica.
Brig Hope, J. Potts, Dominica.
Ship Morris, T. Bell, Cadiz.
Brig George, J. Wilſon, Liſbon.
Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda.
Schooner Betſy, E. Rogers, Boſton.

CLEARED.

Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Liſbon.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, Jamaica.
Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Potowmac, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton.
Sloop Betſy, J. Kerr, Jamaica.
Brig Hope, T. Potts, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 130.

On Friday next will be publiſhed,
And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.
In FRONT-STREET,
(Coarſe paper ſix ſhillings, fine paper ten ſhillings)
THE FIRST VOLUME of STERNE's WORKS, (to be compleated in V vols.) neatly bound, gilt and lettered; containing, an account of the life and writings of the author, and the four firſt volumes of the life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gentleman; embelliſhed with an elegant engraved frontiſpiece of the author as low as the knees.—It may be depended on the other volumes will ſhortly be finiſhed; the ſecond is now in the preſs and ſtriking off as faſt as poſſible.

Said HUMPHREYS requeſts that thoſe of the ſubſcribers who conveniently can will ſend for their books, eſpecially thoſe who live at any diſtance, or inform him by what means they may be conveyed to them.

As there are but a few more copies printed than are ſubſcribed for, thoſe who have not ſubſcribed, and would chuſe to have a ſet of this edition, muſt be ſpeedy in their application; and as there is to be an additional liſt of ſubſcribers in the fifth volume, it is requeſted they would leave their names, and by that means ſecure the other volumes.

All ſorts of WRITING PAPER to be ſold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.

A FRESH PARCEL OF
CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,
Juſt come to hand, to be given out for ſeed, by
FRANCIS WADE,
At his BREWERY at the corner of Race and Fourth ſtreets;

WHERE maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER, as uſual, or by leaving their orders at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old brewery, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

JOSEPH CARSON,
At his STORE in MARKET-STREET,

BEING determined to decline the Dry Goods Buſineſs for ſome time, will ſell the remaining ſtock of DRY GOODS on hand at prime coſt. As he intends going to England as ſoon as his affairs will permit, he requeſts all perſons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, beyond the limited or uſual time of credit, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to prevent further trouble.

He will let the Houſe and Store now occupied by him, which may be entered on the firſt of May.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has taken the tavern in Princeton, lately kept by WILLIAM HICK, at the ſign of the New-Jerſey College. All travellers and others may depend on the utmoſt care, and the moſt punctual attendance; and he flatters himſelf that ſuch perſons as have formerly uſed the houſe will continue to call, as well as all others to whom it may be convenient, as he is determined that nothing ſhall be wanting to furniſh the beſt entertainment.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubliving in Whitemarſh, on the 27th of April laſt, a brown COW, with a white face, and ſome white on her back. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE HITNER.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1774.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday, the eighth day of April inſtant, a young man, named JOSEPH BRYAN, who was employed as a *rider* between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and took with him FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-EIGHT MILLED DOLLARS, which were ſent by him, in a bag, directed to WILLIAM LUX, in Baltimore. The ſaid BRYAN is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a likely face, black hair tied behind, and a large toupee, is round ſhouldered, inclinable to ſtoop, and has a remarkable way of ſhaking his head, when ſpoken to, or in common diſcourſe: Had on when he went away, a grey beaver coat, brown jacket, and broadcloth breeches, with braſs buttons. He was ſeen returning to Philadelphia the ſame day he left it, at GEORGE GRAY's ferry, with a young man, who lives with Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Merchant. It is ſuppoſed a young man, named WALKER, who lived with Mr. CRAIG, at the White Horſe in Elbow Lane, went off with him; the ſaid WALKER is about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſwarthy complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, and wore a ſuit of parſon's grey cloth, with a pair of black breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid JOSEPH BRYAN, ſo that the above ſum or part may be recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, by applying to

WILLIAM STINSON, *Poſt-rider.*

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
ALSO,
A FEW kegs of choice STARCH; a very neat mahogany DESK and BOOK-CASE, and ſundry other pieces of Houſhold Furniture.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

SIR,

I SHALL not enter into a full diſcuſſion of your laſt *good-natured* performance, but be as brief as I can by coming to the point at once.

You are pleaſed to ſay that "I could not poſſibly infer from your late advertiſement that I was "the *villain* you aimed at—and that I have endeavoured to exculpate myſelf from a charge never "brought againſt me"—After inſinuations ſo evidently levelled at me, and ſo plainly intended to wound my character, it is unmanly to ſhrink back and ſcreen yourſelf behind modes of expreſſion. I would hope you have ſome little tincture of the gentleman in your diſpoſition, and cannot be the ſole author of ſo low a device. Such a conduct can only be the ſuggeſtion of ſome petti-fogging ſcavenger of the bar, who is directing you how to throw as much dirt as you can, and ſhows his ſkill in the law by ſecuring you from an action of ſlander.—But do not be afraid, I ſhall bring no ſuch action againſt you. If you really think I broke open your letters, *to anſwer wicked and malevolent purpoſes*, aſſert it openly like a man; and prove it too if you can. If I muſt be involved in a diſpute, let me have ſomething like a *gentleman* for my antagoniſt, and not a *ſneaking, buſh-fighting* fellow, armed with the quirks of the law, and ſculking behind ſubterfuges and evaſions.

I beg you would be ſpeedy in your operations, for, ſhould the ſpring veſſels arrive, which are daily expected, the town will not ſpare time even to laugh at you. The public attention will then be engaged in matters of more importance.

Borden Town, April 13. JOSEPH BORDEN.

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

DEAR NATTY.

YOU cannot imagine how much my family and neighbours are obliged to you for the entertaining diſpute in which you have engaged. In this dearth of news and amuſement, your ſatirical eſſays are indeed a public comfort. I ſay *your* eſſays, for although we know you do not write one word of them yourſelf, yet, as you *pay* another for doing it, the property becomes your own—Not he that carries the hod is ſaid to build the houſe, but he who employs and pays the labourers. You have, indeed, ſhown your great judgment in the choice of your head work-man. A man of ſuch *approved honeſty* and *integrity*; whoſe character is ſo *fair* and *ſpotleſs*; whoſe talents for wit and ſatire have been formerly exerciſed ſo greatly to his *own advantage*, and ſo much to the improvement of others; but, above all, a man ſo learned in the law was certainly the only perſon fit for your purpoſe. When I ſee him in a morning ſtrutting his pavement in red ſlippers, plaid gown and ſtarched cap, I am ſtruck with a certain awe and fear of him. I always do as the poor man did when he ſaw the Devil—take off my hat and ſay *How do you do, Sir?* You might have *Hunted* the whole city and not found his equal. But do you know that this intereſting controverſy of your's is like to engage the whole town in parties. *Party rage* hath already began in my family, I aſſure you. My ſon and ſelf or both *Nattites*; my wife and daughter *Frankonians*; and many and long are the debates we hold on the ſubject. *Mrs. Switch* is to be ſure a very fooliſh, obſtinate woman: She inſiſts that you have yet ſaid nothing to the purpoſe; that you have proved nothing you have aſſerted, and have only ſhewn your teeth without being able to bite. My anſwer is—"How can you be ſo blind? Hath he not fully proved that *Joſeph Borden*, that naughty man, is really and truly a *ſtage-maſter?* Hath he not brought him to acknowledge this in the public papers?—You ſee how wickedneſs will come out at laſt—I dare ſay he has been a *ſtage-maſter* theſe many years, and was never diſcovered till *Natty* found him out. The charge about the letters, I muſt confeſs, is not at all advanced: But what ſignifies that? the main point is fixed, and *Joſeph Borden* is proved to be a *ſtage-maſter*—and what is worſe, he even makes an honeſt livelihood in that capacity. As to poor little *Frank*, he has knocked him up entirely: He can never anſwer the laſt paragraph in *Natty*'s laſt advertiſement. It is there openly aſſerted that he is a *ſmart writer*, that he is *poetical, muſical*, and a *witling*—Dear, bleſs us! How can he ſleep in peace after ſuch terrible uſage? And then, ſays I, how ſnug *Natty* is all the while! for he dare never retort upon him; it can never be ſaid of *him* that he has any taſte or knowledge in *muſic* or *poetry*, that he can *ſpell well, write ſmartly*, and is a *wit*—No, no, *Mrs. Switch*, this can never be ſaid of my *Natty*." 'Tis falſe, replies ſhe, very angry, I can prove him to be a wit—did he not write his name backwards to his firſt advertiſement, ſo that none but a witch could read it? and did he not make a beautiful pun upon the word *Frank*, in his laſt performance: If this is not wit the Deuce is in it. Well, but, ſays I, how can you *Frankonians* get over the charge of your little hero's *emigrating to Jerſey in queſt of the long robe and full-bottomed wig?* How do you anſwer that? Why Jerry, ſays ſhe, that he did emigrate, as you call it, is certain; but what he went in queſt of, nobody can tell but himſelf. This I know, that he left us, in love and charity with all his neighbours; he did not run off in a pet, ſtung with envy, becauſe people choſe rather to deal with his neighbours than with him; he did not fly into a rage, and bounce, and ſwear, becauſe he had not intereſt enough to get bridges demoliſhed, and roads altered, to ſerve his own private purpoſes. As to the long robe, he could never want it; for, being a little man, a ſhort one would fit him much better; and he could have no uſe for a wig, as he has plenty of hair of his own. She likewiſe avers, that the firſt ſentence in your laſt paragraph is nothing more than ungrammatical nonſenſe——But, dear *Natty*, don't mind what people ſay of you; don't mind their laughing at you; but go on with ſpirit, and demoliſh your adverſaries—*threſh* 'em well, *duſt* their jackets, *ſift* them to the bottom, and *grind* them to powder. I am,

From my ſhop in Walnut-ſtreet, April 13, 1774. Your great admirer, JERRY SWITCH.

To the great BOAR, *at his* Sty *in Borden-Town.*

JOSEPH, JOSEPH, why haſt thou ſo furiouſly *pricked up* the *briſtles* of thy wit?—Although the *maw* of thy underſtanding is plentifully *gorged* with the *waſh* of ſlander, *yet be it* known unto thee, oh *Joſeph*, thou wilt not be permitted ſo to *wallow* in the *mire* of vanity, and *cram* thyſelf with the *huſks* of conceit, as to *ſqueak out* puns in triumph againſt the miller of Cheſterfield with impunity! *ſtagger*, therefore, back again into the *pen* of obſcurity, leſt the miller, to prevent thy *rooting* up the ground of thy neighbour's reputation, ſhould cut off the *ſnout* of thy ſagacity, *yoke* thee with the collar of infamy, *wring* from thee a confeſſion of thy guilt, *ſteep* thee in the *lye* of thy own manufacturing, put thee in ſuch a *pickle* as will make thee *grunt out* an acknowledgment that thou art ſufficiently *ſmoked*, and thoroughly *gammoned*,—then *barrel* thee up, and *brand* thee with the *letters* J. B. to prevent counterfeits.——

Theſe few hints I hope will *cure* thee of the *mange* of witticiſm, and be a warning to thee not to *crawl* out again from the ſphere in which providence hath wiſely appointed thee to move, this being the ſureſt way to *ſave thy bacon*.

From thy friend,
RASHER HAM.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inſtant, (April) from the ſubſcriber, living at Trenton Ferry, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL KEELLY, about five feet ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, has brown hair, very thick legs, and is freſh coloured; had on when he went away, an old grey coat, a green jacket, an old pair of leather breeches, a pair of white worſted ſtockings, and a good pair of ſhoes and buckles: He took with him a white and a check ſhirt, and a ſoldier's knapſack, with white-metal buttons: 'Tis probable he has a paſs with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

PATRICK COLVIN.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

A BUNDLE of BUCKSKINS, directed to WILLIAM BRADY, at George-Town, in Maryland, being ſome time in Jan. laſt, by miſtake, left on board a wrong ſhallop at the Draw-bridge; the perſon who took the ſame in poſſeſſion, is deſired to return them to the ſubſcriber, ſkinner and breeches-maker in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, or otherwiſe he may expect to be proſecuted according to law.

FREDERICK SHENCKEL.

TRENTON FERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ever deſirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction in their power, even by a ſacrifice of their own intereſt, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and aſſurance, that from and after the firſt day of April, they will ferry all perſons, horſes, carriages, &c. upon the ſame terms, and at as low a rate and price, as any ferry within the diſtance of four miles on the river.—The ſuperior conveniences of the above ferry to any other on the river, both with reſpect to its direct ſituation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a conſiderable diſtance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all ſuch inducements for the Public, joined with the ſacrifice now made, as flatter the ſubſcribers to hope for every preference from the generoſity of the Public, which their readineſs and intentions to oblige give them ſome right to expect, in favour of an *old eſtabliſhed ferry*.

March 27, 1774. RENSELAER WILLIAMS. PATRICK COLVIN.

JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,
At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets.

BEGS leave to inform his freinds and cuſtomers, that he is recovered from a long and tedious illneſs ſo as to carry on his upholdſtry buſineſs in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner, or a Pariſian.

Said MASON has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſs or wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to. He likewiſe has for ſale beſt Straſburgh ſnuff, ſacking bottoms, and a large aſſortment of toys.

Philadelphia, April 2d, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM MITCHEL, who for ſome time paſt followed the buſineſs of a pedlar in this city, had on when he went away, a beaver hat a good deal worn, a brown coat with darned buttons, ſnuff coloured jacket with metal buttons, white linen breeches, Germantown grey ſtockings, his left ancle is remarkably large, about five feet five or ſix inches high, wears his own hair cut ſhort of a dark brown colour, is much given to ſtrong liquor, and low company, and is ſuppoſed to be either nigh the barracks or ſome part of Southwark. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BRADLY, or by JAMES GALLAGHER, the corner of Front and Spruce-ſtreets.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from me the ſubſcriber, a certain JOHN COPPINGER, a runaway ſervant, who was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Chronicle by Daniel and Samuel Hughes, of Frederick County, Maryland, and was taken up by me; but before he was committed to juſtice or returned to his maſter, he ſtole from me a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and went off from John Sherrid's, ſtore-keeper, in Alexander Townſhip, in the Jerſeys; the horſe is of a brown colour, about 13 and a half hands high, and 15 years old. Said COPPINGER is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſhort and curled, a fair complexion, and underſtands working in a forge; was bound to Joſeph Morris, of Philadelphia, when a child, and afterwards ſold to the aforeſaid Daniel and Samuel Hughes. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him back, or commits him to any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, Maryland, Carolina, &c. ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to me at Daniel and Samuel Hughes's Iron Works in Frederick County, Maryland, or to Mr. James Cunning in Philadelphia.

JAMES DARRAGH.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Dec. 3, 1773.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-draper and haberdaſher, about the ſpring of the year 1763, went from London for Maryland; and by a letter from him to ſome of his friends here, ſoon after his arrival there, it appears he was engaged with one Johnſton, to go up Potowmack, or ſome other river in Maryland, in order to keep a ſchool, and his friends here having never ſince heard from him; This is therefore meant to requeſt the ſaid WILLIAM ROBERTSON, if alive, to inform JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, of Philadelphia, thereof; and to write a line, with his own hand, to JONATHAN ORMSTON, linen-draper, in Newcaſtle aforeſaid, acquainting him with his ſituation, and where he lives, who, on receipt thereof, will immediately inform him of ſomething to his advantage; or if he is dead, it will be deemed a particular favour from any perſon in that part of the country who knew him, to inform the ſaid JONATHAN ORMSTON, or JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, when and where that event happened.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in this city, yeſterday the 28th inſtant, a roan horſe, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead and white legs, carries high, and moſtly paces; an old ſaddle, new girt, new curb bridle, and black reins; likewiſe ſtolen from a French gentleman, who lodges at the ſubſcribers, a gold watch, with a chaſed caſe, black ſilk ſtring, gold ſeal and key, and a ſmall gold fiſh; the name of the place where made Bourdeaux, but the maker's name unknown. The thief, who is the noted Doctor LOUIS a Frenchman, but ſpeaks alſo Engliſh, is a tall well made man, has a ſmooth and full face, wears his own hair, curled on both ſides of his head, and tied behind. He wears a ſuit of light blue cloth, and took with him a white frock, he has alſo with him ſeveral very good French books of phyſic and ſurgery; likewiſe a fine ſet of ſurgeons inſtruments. He has the ſcar of a cut over his left eye, and another ſmall ſcar in his upper lip, and dreſſes gentleman-like. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the goods be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SUSANNAH CRYDER.

N. B. He has travelled through Germany, Spain, France, Italy and England, and underſtands ſome German, Spaniſh and Italian, but ſpeaks Latin very well. He alſo took with him the ſilver hilt of a ſword, having taken off the blade on purpoſe.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th inſtant (March) a German ſervant man, about twenty ſix years of age, named NICHOLAS PETER COSTER, by trade a ſilk dyer, ſays he was born in Hamburg, and came laſt ſummer from London; ſpeaks broken Engliſh: He is about five feet high, and walks rather leaning back, occaſioned by having his back broke when a child, and has a large lump near his right hip, but not to be perceived when he has his coat on, which he commonly wears unbuttoned; has a ſwarthy countenance, and black curled hair, his mouth a little awry. Had on when he went away, a deep blue cloth coat and jacket, olive coloured leather breeches, rib'd ſtockings, neat's leather ſhoes, pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, a good caſtor hat: Alſo took with him, one ſuit of pale blue broadcloth with metal buttons; one ſuperfine dark brown cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, one ſcarlet jacket, one pink coloured ſattin jacket, one pair of black ſattin breeches, and one pair of nankeen breeches, one pair of ſtone knee buckles ſet in ſilver, a beaver hat almoſt new, one pair of ſhoes, ſix fine white ſhirts and ſeveral coarſe ones, one mixed pair and ſeveral pair of black and white ſilk ſtockings, ſeveral pair of rib'd worſted ſtockings, ſeveral neckloths and ſtocks, with other things not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS TILBURY.

N. B. He took with him an old brown drab great coat.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 25th day of April inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Herman Stump in Germantown; three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Germantown aforeſaid, containing in the whole about 29 acres, having on part thereof erected a large ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, ſpring-houſe and barn, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Meng, Peter Smith, and others, ſubject to the term of the natural life of Margaret Hogermood in a part of the ſaid meſſuage, kitchen and ſpring-houſe, alſo in a garden, and to the payment of 3l. 6s. 8d. lawful money of Pennſylvania, and one cord of wood delivered at the meſſuage aforeſaid, to and for the ſaid Margaret, each and every year during the term aforeſaid; late the eſtate of JOHN ADAM HOGERMOOD, ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 5th inſt. in the forenoon, a ſervant boy named JOHN PETERSON, a Hollander, came over laſt fall in a veſſel of Mr. Samuel Howell's, of this city, and was bought from Martin Noll's, in the Northern Liberties; about four feet ſix inches in heighth, pale complexion, flaxen thin hair, very ſlim built, and talks very bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a blue duffil jacket and trowſers, (the trowſers patched at the knees, and a red cape to the jacket) no hat, a worſted cap, and indifferent ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy and brings him to, or ſecures him ſo that, the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges from

WILLIAM DEWEES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

THE Adventurers in PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church, in Philadelphia, are hereby informed that the drawing is begun, a few drawn, and that it will certainly be finiſhed this month.—A day was fixed for drawing in December laſt, but as there was two thouſand tickets unſold, it was then found impracticable. It being now reſolved to compleat it as above-mentioned, and there being a number of tickets yet unſold, the friends of the church are requeſted to do their utmoſt in the mean time to diſpoſe of them, that too great a riſque for the church may be avoided.

April 11, 1774.

THE Adventurers in PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for Norrington Preſbyterian and Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Churches, and the Newark Academy, are hereby notified, that the time limited for renewing their tickets in the fourth and laſt claſs is expired: And as many who were not before adventurers are applying for tickets in this very rich claſs, the former adventurers are therefore requeſted to be ſpeedy in renewing, otherwiſe, in order to expedite the drawing, their numbers will be diſpoſed of to thoſe who ſhall apply.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month (April) 9, 1774.

WHEREAS there will be wanted this preſent year, in and near this city, above Two Thouſand Cords of Spaniſh white-oak, beech and hemlock BARK, for which good prices and ready money are given; it is to be hoped, that all perſons who have timber of thoſe kinds to cut, and are convenient to navigation or land carriage to this city, will be careful to do it in the proper ſeaſon and get the bark, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will alſo have the ſatisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furniſhing the manufacturers of leather with ſo ſcarce and neceſſary an article, and the bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage by keeping; a quantity thereof, in any perſon's poſſeſſion, may be always conſidered as ready caſh, and brought to market when it may be moſt convenient.

It is thought a large quantity may be got up Delaware, and very advantageous to thoſe, who are convenient to ſend it down in the Durham boats, or otherwiſe.

TO BE LET,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the Indian King,

AVERY commodious Store for the dry good buſineſs, with a large cellar underneath, floored and ſhelved. Alſo a Coach Houſe and Stables for three horſes, with a large hay-loft above, ſituated in Church-Alley. For terms apply to

REBECCA KEARNY.

ANY PERSON inclining to purchaſe, rent, or take on the ſhares a plantation or tract of land, containing 350 acres, ſituate on the north ſide of the Weſt Branch of Suſquehannah, near Leacomming Creek, by applying to the ſubſcriber will meet with good encouragement: The land is excellent, and a good title will be given.—Alſo, three plantations to be rented or given on the ſhares, in Shearman's Valley, one of which has a good crop in the ground, and a log houſe thereon near the road ſide: There is plenty of rich meadow ground and excellent water on each tract.—Likewiſe for ſale, two houſes in Coxe's Alley, in Southwark; the one a two ſtory brick houſe, and the other a two ſtory ſtone houſe. For terms apply to

ALEXANDER POWER,
Near South-ſtreet Wharf.

N. B. A Billiard Table, with a good cloth and all the conveniences, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid POWER; and fourteen tracts of land, containing 300 acres each, well deſcribed without warrants, ſituate in the New Purchaſe, to be had very low.

ROBERT COUPAR,

Oppoſite the Friends Meeting in Second-ſtreet,
Has for SALE,

A FEW bags of choice new hops; iron tea-kettles; a few barrels of pickled ſalmon; and a good aſſortment of Boſton ſhoes.

BERTLES SHEE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, and the ſame lately occupied by Mr. Randle Mitchell, has for SALE, as uſual,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum; old and new Jamaica ſpirits; Muſcovado ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, pepper, allſpice, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, ginger, roſin, copperas, brimſtone, chalk, redwood, madder, beſt Holland gin, French indigo, and old brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Liſbon and Mountain wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk; and a few dozen of very excellent claret.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the London Coffee-Houſe on Wedneſday the 20th day of April (inſtant.)

A HOUSE and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Eighth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, and to be ſtruck off preciſely at ſix o'clock in the evening, to the higheſt bidder. The houſe is ſixteen feet and a half front, two ſtories high, well built of brick, adjoining which is a two ſtory framed kitchen. The lot is one hundred feet deep, and has the privilege of a four feet alley leading from the back end of it into Eighth-ſtreet: The whole rents for 20l. per annum. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to JOHANNA HILL, living in Carter's Alley.

Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, Feb. 22, 1774.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday the 22d day of April next, the plantation late the property of JOHN RAY, or part thereof as caſe may require, ſituate in Upper Alloways Creek townſhip, whereon is a good ſaw mill, and two dwelling-houſes; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the twenty ſeventh inſt. by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

THE two following houſes, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; bounded and lying between EDWARD STRETCHER and JAMES ARMITAGE, Southwark, viz. a two ſtory brick houſe in good repair, and is 17 feet 5 inches in front on Plumb-ſtreet, and 16 feet 7 inches deep, with a lot 90 feet deep, and ſubject to a ground rent of Fifty Shillings per ann. A three ſtory frame houſe, adjoining the above deſcribed houſe, 19 feet 7 inches in front on Plumb ſtreet and 13 feet 9 inches in depth, with the privilege of the above 90 feet lot, and ſubject to a groundrent of Fifty Shillings per ann. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above houſes, or either of them, may know the terms, and an indiſputable title given them by ROBERT CONN.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, a variety of Houſhold Goods and Kitchen Furniture.—If any perſon or perſons chooſe to treat for the above houſes before the day of ſale, they may apply as above.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Plumb-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Tueſday the 5th inſt. an indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM KELLY, but commonly called PADDY FARRELL, a chimney ſweeper, the number on his cap is 23, he is about five feet three inches high, and about twenty-eight years of age, round ſhouldered, knock-knee'd, ſplaw footed, with ſhort black hair, and otherwiſe in proportion. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecutes him in the workhouſe of this city, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CONN.

A QUANTITY of EXCELLENT
PEPPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,
At 2s. per lb. by the bale, or 2s1 for any parcel not leſs than 25 lb.
Alſo new rice, indigo, flax and pimento.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

NEW-ENGLAND rum; *lamp* and *tanner oil*; ſweet oil in barrels; beſt Boſton mackarel; cotton; *pepper*; table cod-fiſh; a large quantity of *Boſton ſhoes*; New-England ſcythes; ſeal ſkins; woollen checks and white flannels, ſtriped cotton, all homeſpun; *ſpermaceti candles*; Madeira and Malaga wines; a large parcel of iron tea-kettles; pickled ſalmon in kegs; iron pots and kettles, and pot-aſh kettles; a few bags of hops; Boſton made hoes and ſhod ſhovels; very curious iron dogs; *Barcelona handkerchiefs*, plains, blacks and colours; choice indigo, *freſh raiſins*, almonds, &c.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,
BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

TAKES this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened ſhop in Water-ſtreet, a little to the ſouthward of the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE'S, where he carries on the book-binding buſineſs in all its branches, and where merchants, ſhop-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt prices. He likewiſe has for ſale, a ſmall aſſortment of ſtationary wares, conſiſting of folio and quarto poſt paper, fools-cap and pott ditto; quills, ſealing wax, wafers, pewter ink ſtands, ſlates, black lead pencils, American and Britiſh ink powder; likewiſe bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primers, &c. And as he ſhall make it his peculiar ſtudy to merit the approbation of all ſuch who may pleaſe to employ him, ſo ſhall it be his conſtant endeavour to give to the utmoſt of his power entire ſatisfaction. He therefore flatters himſelf that he (being a young beginner) will receive ſuitable encouragement from the generous public, which if he ſhould be ſo happy as to attain, the favour ſo conferred, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

BENJAMIN JANUARY.

N. B. Wanted by ſaid JANUARY, a ſmart active boy, of 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Book-binding buſineſs.

Salem, in New-Jerſey, March 11, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſubſcribers, That by an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, Tueſday the twelfth day of April next is appointed for them to appear, at the Court-houſe in Salem, before GRANT GIBBON and ANDREW SINNICKSON, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the ſaid Court, to ſhew cauſe why an aſſignment of the ſaid ſubſcribers eſtates ſhould not be made for the benefit of their creditors, and their perſons diſcharged from impriſonment.

JAMES GARDINER,
GEORGE MEYERS.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of June, will be Run for, over the Centre Courſe, a Purſe of One Hundred Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age; four years old to carry 7 ſtone 7 pounds; five years old, 8 ſtone 9 pounds; ſix years old, 9 ſtone 3 pounds, and aged, 9 ſtone 10 pounds; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.—Not leſs than three reputed running horſes will be allowed to ſtart for this purſe.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, given by the Jockey Club, free only for four and five years old; four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old, 9 ſtone; the beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

And, on THURSDAY the 9th, the City-Purſe of Fifty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being full blood, carrying weight for age and blood, as follows—Four years old, half blood, to carry 6 ſtone 10 pounds, three-quarters, 7 ſtone, and all others 7 ſtone 4 pounds; five years old, half blood, 7 ſtone 10 pounds; three-quarters 8 ſtone; and all above, 8 ſtone 4 pounds. Six years old, half blood, 8 ſtone 7 pounds; three-quarters, 8 ſtone 11 pounds; and all above, 9 ſtone 1 pound. Aged, half blood, 9 ſtone 4 pounds; three-quarters, 9 ſtone 8 pounds; and all others, 9 ſtone 12 pounds. The beſt of three two-mile heats. Fillies allowed 3 pounds.

The horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered on Saturday the 4th of June, between the hours of twelve and ſix, with Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, paying 5l. for the hundred, and 50s. for each fifty, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entrance, under the hands of the breeders, of the age of all the horſes, &c. under ſeven, and of the blood of all the horſes, &c. who are to ſtart the laſt day.

To run according to the uſual terms, and all diſputes to be determined by the members of the Jockey Club.

THE HORSE
MARYLAND FARMER,

GOT by Mr. Walters's Bold Briton (a full breed horſe) out of a half hunting mare got by the Doſſon, an imported hunting horſe: He is ſeven years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a fine bay, well made, a lofty carriage, and well recommended for getting good colts: He will cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, adjoining the ferry commonly known by the name of Calliſter's ferry, on Cheſter River, in Kent County, Maryland, at Thirty-two Shillings and Six-Pence each mare the ſeaſon, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence each to the groom. Good paſture on the marſhes and upland is provided for the mares, at 5s. per month, where they may have ſalt and freſh water. The groom will attend Fridays and Saturdays at the head of Cheſter with the horſe, in order to be convenient to gentlemen in that part of the country. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR.

Salem-County, Feb. 2, 1774.

IS in excellent order, that famous horſe BOHEMIA, whoſe ſtock is allowed to be equal if not ſuperior to any one horſe in America; and will cover this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt next, at the ſtable of JOHN DICKINSON, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at Forty Shillings the ſeaſon per each mare. Good paſturage will be provided, at 2s. 6d. per week, and proper attendance, by the ſubſcriber.

Alſo will cover this ſeaſon, at the place abovementioned, until the firſt of Auguſt, a thorough bred Country HORSE, at Twenty-five Shillings the ſeaſon per each mare; he is an excellent dark bay, full 16 hands high, and equal in proportion, riſing ten years old, his two hind feet white, with black legs, a ſtar and ſnip, a very ſwift pacer, trots remarkably well, with eaſe to the rider, ſpirits and gaiety of carriage, and is allowed by good judges to be the fineſt country horſe that ever yet appeared in this province. Paſturage and attendance will be provided as abovefaid, by

DAVID HENRY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Out of the paſturage of JOHN SMITH, on Tinicum Iſland, on the twenty ſecond of the third month, 1774, at night,

A BROWN HORSE about 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, having a ſmall neck, a few white hairs on his forehead, a mealey noſe, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, a long dock and ſwitch tail, near ſeven years old, part blooded. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to JOHN SMITH living in Chicheſter, or to JOHN HOSKINS in Burlington, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HOSKINS.

A QUANTITY OF
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH STANSBURY,
Oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet.

March 14, 1774.

WHEREAS the Managers of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH LOTTERY have not been able to collect and get in the few unſold tickets, from ſome perſons at a diſtance, ſo ſoon as was expected; they are therefore obliged to poſtpone the drawing of ſaid Lottery till the 18th day of April next, which day they will begin to draw without further delay, near Mr. *John Sherrerd's*, at Alexandria, on Delaware: Therefore all thoſe who have any tickets ſtill unſold, are deſired to ſend them to the Managers by the above-mentioned day of drawing, without fail.

N. B. A few tickets ſtill to be ſold by the Managers, if applied for ſoon.

Baltimore, March 21, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, about the eighteenth of March (inſt.) from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM KNELLERS, born in London, brought up to ſurgery; about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, wears his own hair tied behind, brown cloaths ruffled ſhirt, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICAJAH JAMES.

N. B. He took with him other cloaths, and a caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York.

MASON AND DORSEY,

In Water-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE, the following GOODS, viz.

RUM and molaſſes, by the hogſhead; loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, and rice; allſpice, pepper, ginger, and muſtard; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon; Weſton and country made ſnuff; brimſtone, allum, copperas, and ſalt-petre, by the keg, or otherwiſe; indigo, madder, logwood, redwood, and fuſtick; wrapping paper, cotton, bar lead, and ſhot; bar iron, of the beſt quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, ſteel. Alſo choice mackarel, and a quantity of excellent pork, with ſundry other articles.

GREEN TEAS AND INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
RICHARD BACHE,

At his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets;

BESIDES his conſtant ſupply of Madeira, Liſbon, Claret, Frontiniac, Sherry, Mountain, Rum, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, all genuine of their kinds, and at the loweſt rates, wholeſale and retail.

BAR IRON,

By the ton or quantity, warranted of the beſt quality, neatly drawn, fit for the London and Weſt-India markets, to be SOLD by

PETER TURNER,

At his Ware-houſe the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above the London Coffee-houſe,

Alſo, an aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, among which are,

A CHOICE parcel of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS; where millers and others may depend on being ſupplied with all ſorts, ſuitable for every branch of that buſineſs.

To be LET, and entered on immediately, the ware-houſe or ſtore above mentioned, completely finiſhed in a good ſtand, being a noted and well accuſtomed place as is in the city for any kind of buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid TURNER intending to quit the dry goods buſineſs, will diſpoſe of his remaining ſtock on hand exceeding cheap for CASH ONLY: And all perſons indebted to him by bond, bill, or book debt, as well as thoſe whoſe accounts are of a long ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble, otherwiſe they may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands, without reſpect of perſons, in three months from this date.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

TO BE LET.
ON GROUND RENT,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND in the diſtrict of Southwark, a little below South-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets continued, and front on ſaid ſtreets and a fifty feet ſtreet that is laid out from Second-ſtreet to Paſſyunk road. Said lots are ſituated on as high, if not the higheſt ground in the diſtrict, which will render them very healthy and pleaſant. Any perſon deſirous to treat for ſaid lots, may know the terms by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, where the plan of the whole may be ſeen, or of CHARLES PRYOR, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

March 29, 1774.

THE Subſcriber requeſts the favour of all who are indebted to him while he practiſed Phyſic and Surgery in the county of Lancaſter, that they will pay off their accounts to WILLIAM HAMILTON, Eſq; in Lancaſter, or to himſelf in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ROBERT BOYD.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch Highland lad, named ALLEN MORRISON, twenty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, long white hair, grey eyes, looks very ſour, dull ſkinned: Had on when he went away, a good beaver hat, blue broadcloth breeches, lined with ſhammy, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket with mettle buttons, an oznabrugs ſhirt, new ſhoes and ſtockings, his other cloaths uncertain: He may cut off his hair and change his cloaths, as it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with one of his ſhip-mates, that had on a white wig and black cloaths, a likely fellow.

Whoever takes him up and confines him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of

HENRY NEILL.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, liberally and politely educated, who would be glad to reſide in a gentleman's family in the character of a Preceptor. May be treated with (if applied to immediately) by enquiring of the Printer.

Greenwich Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 28, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

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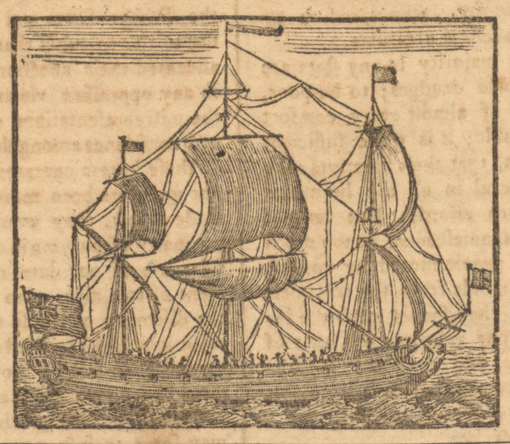
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1774.

From the LONDON PACKET, *of Feb.* 11.

To the MEMBERS *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,

THE more you perſiſt in uſing artifices to enforce that obnoxious principle of ſlavery into the colonies, the clearer you will perceive the inſufficiency of your ſovereignty. Your motives are ſo well known to flow from a ſpirit of reſentment, that, depend upon it, watchful eyes obſerve your motions, and nothing but lenity will have the deſired effect. Conſcious you muſt be that America increaſes faſt; the ſame reſolution to maintain their liberty ſtill prevails as formerly; wiſe and prudent in their endeavours to preſerve a laſting felicity with the mother country; but you have exerciſed tyranny towards them, inſtead of doing good to millions of loyal ſubjects, which muſt neceſſarily not only involve you into the greateſt conſternation, but have a tendency to bring things to a ſolemn determination; for my own part, I imagine I could undertake to convince you candidly, the ſole cauſe why a diſſolution has not before been ſo near a criſis; but leſt I might drop a hint that may tend to corroſiveneſs, or leave the leaſt room for cenſure, think it moſt conſiſtent with my intentions to leave it for your diſcernment; though I am determined, ſo long as I am capable of uſing that ability, which wiſhes well to all, to predict what I am aſſured no man has power to contradict, either publicly or privately, ſo as to demonſtrate to the public the very eſſential parts of your demeanour. One material point I omitted mentioning in my laſt letter, which deſerves your moſt ſerious notice, as it is grounded upon good information; and that is, in caſe you ſhould perſiſt in endeavouring to enforce the vicious ſting of revenge into the Americans, a final exit may be the event. You are then deprived of the advantage obtained from the Weſt-Indies, as it will moſt certainly fall to the power of the Prince of America. Then I ſay what will you do for many articles thoſe iſlands are productive of. Though I may juſt obſerve, ſhould that be the iſſue of miniſterial plots, I am convinced Great-Britain will be under the juriſdiction of a much ſuperior and chriſtian Parliament than it is at this preſent time. Nothing but bribery and corruption prevails at your part of the metropolis. The conſequence ere this has been viſibly foreſeen by men of more ſuperior intellects than my abilities are capable of laying down. But ſo far I can make bold to ſay, that it will be the ruin of this unhappy country; unhappy it may be with great propriety termed; if you doubt it, I refer you to a ſhort ſurvey over this city. Obſerve the diſtreſſed, who are as it were daily near approaching the ſtage of laſting eternity, for want of the neceſſaries of life; this is certainly one of the greateſt matters that deſerves a ſerious attention; it not only ſhould be under conſideration, but redreſs ought ſpeedily to be executed. I was emboldened ſome time paſt to hope that you would have made it your ſole buſineſs to put an end to the calamities of a miſerable generation, but while you continue in the mere gratification of your carnal luſts, a fatal cataſtrophe will ſoon or late be dreadfully felt in Europe.

IMPARTIAL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUN.

In FRONT-STREET,

(Coarſe paper ſix ſhillings, fine paper ten ſhillings)

THE FIRST VOLUME of STERNE's WORKS, (to be compleated in V vols.) neatly bound, gilt and lettered; containing, an account of the life and writings of the author, and the four firſt volumes of the life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gentleman; embelliſhed with an elegant engraved frontiſpiece of the author as low as the knees.—It may be depended on the other volumes will ſhortly be finiſhed; the ſecond is now in the preſs and ſtriking off as faſt as poſſible.

Said HUMPHREYS requeſts that thoſe of the ſubſcribers who conveniently can will ſend for their books, eſpecially thoſe who live at any diſtance, or inform him by what means they may be conveyed to them.

As there are but a few more copies printed than are ſubſcribed for, thoſe who have not ſubſcribed, and would chuſe to have a ſet of this edition, muſt be ſpeedy in their application; and as there is to be an additional liſt of ſubſcribers in the fifth volume, it is requeſted they would leave their names, and by that means ſecure the other volumes.

Alſo juſt publiſhed by ſaid HUMPHREYS, the ſtory of ÆNEAS AND DIDO burleſqued, by a gentleman of South-Carolina; Experiments and Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, with proper directions for their uſe, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Profeſſor of Chymiſtry in the College of Philadelphia.

All ſorts of WRITING PAPER to be ſold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his office, at the lower corner of Black-horſe alley, in Front-ſtreet; where all buſineſs in the notary and conveyancing way is tranſacted and done by him, as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an office for the ſale of real eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral years paſt) wherein are made regular entries from all eſtates offered for ſale, and the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of houſes, lots, lands, plantations and groundrents, is tranſacted, on the uſual and moſt moderate terms, plans of the ſaid eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid office, and ſuch parts thereof as the owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers. Plans of the ſaid eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any perſon, by THOMAS PROCTOR, Houſe-Carpenter, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, five doors weſtward from the corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be GRANTED on GROUND RENT, or SOLD.

A good brick houſe and lot of ground in the diſtrict of Southwark, the lot containing 65 feet in breadth on Paſſyunk road, and extends in length on Oak-ſtreet, 120 feet, is pleaſantly ſituated, and is very fit for a tavern, in which uſe it has been for many years paſt, it will be divided in ſmaller lots if required.

TO BE SOLD.

Two two ſtory brick houſes and lot whereon they ſtand, the lot contains in breadth on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued ſouthward beyond the ſaid city 18 feet, and in length on Mary-ſtreet, 100 feet, the houſes on each 17 feet front on Mary-ſtreet, and in depth 18 feet, and together bring in a rent of 12l. per year.

One other two ſtory brick houſe on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued as aforeſaid, and lot of ground; the lot is 58 feet in breadth, and 140 feet in depth; the houſe is 18 feet front by 16 feet deep, is well finiſhed, has a good two ſtory brick kitchen behind it, and rents for 15l. per year.

One other two ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of ſaid Front-ſtreet continued; the lot is 20 feet in breadth, and in length 140 feet; the houſe is 16 feet front, and 20 feet deep. Alſo a frame houſe, and lot adjoining the above; the lot is 20 feet in breadth by 140 feet in depth; both lots are ſubject to one ground-rent of 4l. and bring in a rent of 12l. per ann. each.

Sundry ground-rents well ſecured in ſaid city, will be ſold very reaſonable.

A lot of ground in the town of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, being lot No. 101.

Alſo ſundry valuable tracts of land on Jennings's Run, in the ſaid county.

JUST IMPORTED BY

WILLING, MORRIS, and Co.

A QUANTITY OF

DRYED HIDES,

Superior in quality to any before imported into North-America, and will be ſold for caſh or a ſhort credit.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the London Coffee-Houſe.

SINCE the few days only of opening this office, the INTELLIGENCER has had a great many applications from perſons which he has immediately ſupplied, and has yet to ſupply, places wanted by ſundry perſons who can be well recommended, viz. clerks to ſhop-keepers, and bar-keepers in taverns, waiting men to gentlemen, and for a good gardener; alſo for ſeveral wet nurſes and houſe-keepers; and a Dutch ſervant woman's time to be ſold, who has no known fault.

WANTED, a journeyman ruſh-bottom chair maker, that is a good workman, ſober and diligent; ſuch a perſon may have conſtant employ and good pay in one of the beſt ſhops in Philadelphia; and for the ſame place and trade, a well diſpoſed lad, of about eleven or twelve years of age, as an apprentice. Alſo, ſeveral boys on indentures; a good cook, and ſeveral waiting maids applied for.

Several houſes to be rented, and ſeveral ſums of money wanted on good ſecurity for intereſt.

N. B. I have extraordinary good ink to ſell, by the quart or ſmaller quantity, very cheap; alſo a few pipes of good Madeira wine.

JAMES HUME, *Intelligencer and Broker.*

Philadelphia, April 22, 1774.

TO BE LET,

By the ſubſcriber, and may be entered on the firſt of May.

A DWELLING HOUSE and bake-houſe, one hundred yards below the Drawbridge, with two compleat ovens, and all the implements in the beſt order, with a pump in the yard, a large wood-yard well incloſed, and ſufficient granaries. For terms apply to HENRY NEILL.

N. B. I deſign to carry on the baking of middling and Barbados bread as uſual.

About the 17th or 18th of May, when the SYNOD commenceth at Philadelphia,

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,

Conſiſting of Hiſtory, Divinity, and Miſcellaneous Literary Entertainment, is intended by

ROBERT BELL,

BOOKSELLER and AUCTIONIER, at the Univerſal Library in Third-ſtreet.

LADIES and Gentlemen who chooſe to have any books exhibited by auction, and are ſatisfied to take the chance of ſuch prices as the Public will give, are requeſted to ſend them early, that they may be inſerted in the printed catalogue.

The Sentimentaliſts in America are requeſted to obſerve the following new and entertaining works, (in one vol. ornamented with an elegant engraved frontiſpiece of Madam LA COUTURE and her ſon, with Capt. VIAUD, and his Negro on the deſolate Iſland) are this day publiſhed and ſold by

ROBERT BELL,

In Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at ſix ſhillings,

Although the Engliſh editions cannot be imported at leſs than two dollars,—viz.

THE SHIPWRECK, a ſentimental and deſcriptive POEM, in three cantos, by WILLIAM FALCONER, an Engliſh ſailor. Alſo, the ſurprizing, yet real and true VOYAGES and ADVENTURES of Monſieur PIERRE VIAUD, a French Sea-Captain.

N. B. Compleat ſets of Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, may be had at ſaid BELL's.

ANY perſon leaving off buſineſs, or any one who is a ſtranger in the country, that has, or may have this ſeaſon, a quantity of merchantable dry GOODS to diſpoſe of low for caſh, may find a purchaſer by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Spinning Wheel in Market-ſtreet, which will prevent the trouble of having them ſold at public ſale, and paying the forever loſt five per cent. JAMES CUNNING.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

GEORGE DAVIS,

At his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Water-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

JOHN HUNTER,

Lately arrived from GLASGOW,

HAS erected a BLEACHFIELD at Germantown, where he propoſes immediately to begin and carry on the Bleaching buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner; and as he has been regularly bred thereto in the moſt conſiderable Bleachfields in Britain and Ireland, and has brought unqueſtionable proofs of his ability in that buſineſs, as ſeveral gentlemen under-mentioned can teſtify, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He bleaches all ſorts of linen, yard wide, not exceeding 900 at 4d per yard, 1000 at 5d per yard, and all above at 6d per yard; huckabacks and diapers at 4d per yard, and damaſks at 6d per yard; yarn and thread at 1s. per lb. cotton ſtockings at 4d, and thread ditto at 6d per pair, by the quantity: Pieces of linen of 20 or 30 yards need not be cut. Goods for ſaid Bleachfield are taken in by the following gentlemen at Philadelphia, viz. Mr. James Stuart, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. John Morton, merchant, in Water-ſtreet, Mr. George Bartram, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, near the Drawbridge, Mr. John Hyder, at the Old Ferry, Mr. Thomas Juſtin, at the New Ferry, and Mr. George Zellers, at the Germantown Stage, Cherry Alley; Mr. John Palmer, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at the Bleachfield, at all which places receipts will be given. Such as intend ſending linen to this Bleachfield, will pleaſe to ſew in their names and places of abode on each piece, with linen thread, not with ſilk. The greateſt care will be taken to make the cloth a good colour, and preſerve the fabrick; yarn and thread will be well whitened, and the texture kept ſtrong. When the goods are finiſhed they will be delivered by the ſame perſons who received them, the owners paying for the bleaching on delivery.

THE BRISTOL BATHS AND CHALYBEATE WELLS,

Are compleated in the moſt commodious manner, for ſuch perſons as may incline to make uſe of them the approaching ſeaſon.

IT is for ſtrangers to be informed that theſe Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diſeaſes which had reſiſted every other medicine, have been for ſome years deſervedly in the higheſt repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, ſeldom even at the firſt drinking offending the ſtomach, always ſtrengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably uſeful, if not ſpecific, in all relaxed, debilitated conſtitutions, whether ariſing from ſickneſs, reſiding too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obſtructions in the liver, ſpleen and meſenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extenſive for an advertiſement, for which reaſon the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uſes and the advantageous ſituation of Briſtol, to the experiments and obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, read before the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. and ſoon after publiſhed in a ſmall pamphlet.

EDWARD BROOKS,

HAT- MAKER,

Hath juſt opened ſhop in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the City Vendue-ſtore,

WHERE he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to furniſh them with neat and good work, either by wholeſale or retail.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend their annual meeting at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the ſecond day of next month (May) being the ſecond day of the week, between the hours of two and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, the time appointed by law for the election of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year, and for inſpecting the accounts and minutes of the proceedings of the year paſt.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday the twelfth day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe, and brick kitchen adjoining it, in Southwark, containing eight rooms and ſix fire places; the lot is 20 feet front on Argyle-ſtreet (between Front-ſtreet and the River Delaware, on a line with Almond-ſtreet) and 67 feet deep; it would ſuit either for a ſhop or tavern. Alſo two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens, in Gilbert's (commonly called Elfrith's) Alley, on the ſouth ſide thereof, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth on ſaid alley 19 feet 4 inches each, and in depth 53 feet 6 inches. And alſo at private ſale, two two-ſtory brick houſes and kitchens in Laurel-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide thereof, leading from Spruce to Third-ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, each containing in breadth 16 and a half feet, and in depth 80 feet. The two laſt houſes are inſured; the whole clear of incumbrances, and the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to Mr. ROBERT MAGILL, Book-binder and Stationer, at the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-ſtreet.

THE Proprietors of Weſt-Jerſey are deſired to meet at the houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in Burlington, on the fifth day of May next, being the 5th day of the week, at ten o'clock in the morning, then to proceed in the conſideration of what is neceſſary to be done to aſcertain the partition line between Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſey, purſuant to the concluſions of their laſt meeting.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN of about twenty years of age, who is well experienced in the Linen Drapery and Mercery buſineſs, and perfectly underſtands ſelling Goods at vendue. Any perſon wanting ſuch a man, will be immediately waited on, by applying to the Printer hereof.

Salem County, April 18, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alloway's Creek Neck, an Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM RICHARDSON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red hair, a little knock-knee'd, has loſt one of his upper fore teeth, and has a ſore on one of his legs, juſt above his ancle joint: Had on when he went off, an old felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket, old ſhirt, a new pair of home-ſpun trowſers made apron faſhion, a pair of old deep blue yarn ſtockings, and a pair of plated buckles in his ſhoes: He is about 22 years of age, by trade a ſweep-chimney, and very muſical. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC RAIN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, York county, on Eaſter Tueſday laſt, a German ſervant man, named GOTTLIEB FUHRMAN; he is a miner, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, and one of his little fingers is rendered uſeleſs by a ſhot, wherefore he hides it as much as he can: He is a native of Eiſleben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony, is a great lover of ſtrong liquor, and a great ſmoaker of tobacco and ſnuff-taker: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards the Jerſeys or New-York, and probably makes uſe of a forged paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONHARD JENAWEIN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, regularly brought up to the Dry Goods Buſineſs, underſtands book-keeping, is well acquainted with this city, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

A FRESH PARCEL OF

CLEAN SPRING BARLEY,

Juſt come to hand, to be given out for ſeed, by

FRANCIS WADE,

At his BREWERY at the corner of Race and Fourth ſtreets;

WHERE maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied with BOTTLED BEER, as uſual, or by leaving their orders at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, nearly oppoſite ſaid WADE's old brewery, in Water ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, *of January* 29.

Free thoughts on MONARCHY *and* POLITICAL SUPERSTITION.

A CAPACITY to govern falls to the lot of so very few, that it is not surprizing we meet with *so many Kings* who disgrace the imperial mantle with which the bounty, I dare not call it *folly*, of their subjects hath clad them.

It is an idea by no means favourable to the good sense of our species, nay, it savours of extravagant weakness in mankind, to invest *any* individual whatever, with so immense a power that his blunders are the sources of infelicity to millions; his vices, and even his fooleries, entail perhaps misery on present and future generations! To invest this or that individual with such a dangerous share of power, appears, I say, at first sight, to the last degree absurd and unnatural. But Custom can reconcile us to absurdities at which nature would revolt; and such is the frailty of humanity, that there is perhaps no proceeding, however irrational; no practise, however incongrous to common sense, but what in time, might be familiarized to the human mind.

Hence, if, instead of men, *self moving machines*, or (out of preference to animal nature) a stately *goose*, had originally been invested with the trappings of royalty; had been kept cooped up, to make the greater raree-shew when seen; had been crammed at the public expence, and made to propagate, to supply the state with an *hereditary succession of the breed*; had this been done, there would not have been wanting courtiers to bend the supple knee, to extol the *sideling waddle*, and rend the air with applauding shouts in praise of the harmonious *quake*; simpering and simple Lords, scorning their reason, their manhood, and their form, would revile dame nature for not having made them *geese*, and each blooming charmer, proposing *Leda* for an example, would struggle for the honour of something like a *swan-amour!* Nor would priests be wanting to preach up implicit reverence to the powers, in possession of—stalls, prebendaries, and commendams! whilst the pusillanimous tribe, the sneaking timid group, would be shocked as with the crush of falling worlds, at every tremendous shake of the *royal feathers!*—Thus would custom reconcile, and *timidity* preserve amongst us an implicit veneration for folly in the extreme.

However ludicrous, however absurd this representation may appear, yet has absurdity, to the full as ridiculous, been sanctified with the approbation of the inhabitants of almost every kingdom. In matters of religious worship superstition hath gone so far as to venerate a monkey, a cow, a wild ass, and baboons of various kinds. If therefore, in spirituals we are thus prone to stray from reason; if *religious superstition* has so powerful an influence over our minds as to make us violate the fundamental principles of common sense; why should not *political superstition* so far debase our spirits, warp our judgments, and *servilize* (if I may be allowed the expression) our souls so as to induce us to make a tender of our rights, and crouch at the feet of some paltry tyrant whom, by the sweat of our brows, we contribute to support?

There are thousands in the world who believe that *a bit of bread is God*; there are millions who think that to resist a King is to take up arms against the *Deity!* Even in this land of liberty, in this soil of boasted freedom, there are too many who are the slaves of *political superstition*, and in obedience to its dictates, would revere a *goose* if that goose was elevated on a throne.

It is a lasting stigma upon the people of this country, that they have been despoiled of their property, and plundered of their privileges; that, in short, they have been ruled for ages by a set of Kings weaker than either of the feathered flock that ever waddled in a country village. What were the Stuarts, from James the first, down to Lord Mansfield's brother's pupil, now at Rome? What were many of the Tudors? Yet by weak fools, or profligate tyrants, have a set of islanders, brave, spirited, and sensible, been enslaved, not governed, for numberless ages!

Suppose an uncivilized Indian should be told, "that there was a country containing many millions of people; that the major part of these millions could hardly earn enough to support their families; that a great part of what they did earn was paid to one man called a *King*; that he, by the sweat of the people's brows, was supported in costly magnificence; that in return for this he kept a large body of forces, armed with destructive weapons, in order to kill such of the people as should presume to question his authority, to levy taxes upon the benefits resulting from *light*, *earth*, *air*, and *water*; and that if this his army happened to kill twenty people assembled together only out of curiosity, it was not deemed murder in him, nor was he *hanged* for it, a number of the principal inhabitants being always ready on such occasions to *thank* him, for having taken the shortest method to disperse the people:" What I ask would an uncivilized Indian think of the inhabitants of such a nation? Common sense would suggest to him that they must be a set of the most dastardly, the most mean and cowardly paltroons, as well as the erranteft drivellers, that ever dishonoured human nature. Yet the case in fact, is quite otherwise; it is not owing to cowardice nor want of proper spirit, but to the remains of *political superstition* not being quite effaced from amongst us; we have shaken off the yoke of spiritual tyranny, and have divested ourselves of every nonsensical prejudice, of every priestly hocus-pocus juggle. Hence in religious matters a rational in opposition to a slavish prelatical mode of faith, is adopted amongst us; our good sense is freed from the shackles formerly imposed on it by *ghostly jugglers*, and we bid fairest for carrying the human powers to a greater pitch of perfection than any other civilized people under the canopy of Heaven. We only want to be divested of *political superstition*, to regard Kings like Priests, no longer than whilst the one do their duty as Magistrates, the other as teachers of virtue, *Drum Ecclesiastic*, as well as the *Sword of State*, are necessary appendages of our most excellent government; but if the sword, instead of keeping, should infringe the peace; instead of defending liberty, should be drawn in support of slavery, in that case it should be sheathed in the bosom of the man, *whether monarch or minister*, who dared to attempt the slavery of his fellow creatures.

It is enough that the majority in any state are content to be pack-horse drudges; to be poor, wretched, and forlorn of almost every comfort that renders life desireable; it is quite sufficient that they submit to this, that their superiors may keep carousals, and revel in all the luxurious dainties bounteous nature affords: But let not this patience, this tame acquiescence, be too much imposed upon, lest the people should be roused, and, disengaging their minds from the trammels of political superstition, they should curb the insolence of our *civil*, as our ancestors did that of their ecclesiastic tyrants, and thus the government of the *many* may be established, as it ought, in preference to *regal* or *aristocratic despotism*.

Your's, &c.

LUCIUS.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER *of Feb.* 8.

To ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, *Esq;*

SIR,

I AM now, Sir, come to that part of your speech which contained the most unjust, the most illiberal, the most indecent personal abuse that ever disgraced the lips of a pleader, or dishonoured the decency of a court. Some little difference there is between your character and that of the object of your rancorous revenge.

A long life of virtue has rendered him respectable; a short one of baseness has made you the reproach of your time. The great, but modest merit of a true philosopher, has rendered him amiable and illustrious in the estimation of Europe and America. A ridiculous affectation of science makes you the contempt of the little circles in which you move, as a pragmatical pretender to universal knowledge. He had a high and untouched reputation to be wounded; you have prostituted yours below the reach of resentment.

Your first charge against him was founded on his having transmitted to Boston, as agent to the the House of Representatives, the flagitious letters of Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Oliver. These letters, you affirmed, were transmitted "for purposes the most malignant, and procured by means the most infamous and corrupt." But on what evidence did you found so opprobrious an accusation, quibus indicus, quo teste? nil horum. Mr. Wedderburne's suspicion was the accuser; Mr. Wedderburne's suspicion was the witness; Mr. Wedderburne's suspicion pronounced sentence. In defiance of that rule of English justice, which you yourself had laid down for your clients, you presumed guilt without a shadow of proof; for what were your pretended proofs? impudent assertions, a combination of chances, a conundrum, or something more contemptible—your opinion; the opinion of a witling, a punster, and a prig:

Hear him in the infernal spirit of Iago, and led like him to diet his revenge:

——"I know not If't be true;
"But I for mere suspicion in that sort
"Will do as if for surety."——

But even this character, high wrought by Shakespear's powerful fancy, falls infinitely short of yours. The subject of his suspicion was the highest injury a man can receive. The subject of yours was, if we may believe you, a favour, or at worst an impotent attempt to injure futile in the instrument, favourable in the issue. You affirm the letters were not only innocent, but did honour and credit to the persons by whom they were written. Where then was the injury of detecting them? Whence this complaint, this rage, this rancour, this revenge? By what strange perversion of judgment could a man transmit, for purposes the most malignant against the authors, letters, the contents of which were laudable and meritorious?

But admitting the purpose had been malignant, you cannot on your stating pretend to say that the means were adequate, or the event answerable. Why then such anger, why such a thirst of revenge? Would the man who threw a straw at you excite the same degree of enmity with him who aimed a Javelin at your heart, though the attention that actuated them were equal? Are you so weak as not to perceive, that all this passion is a powerful proof, how much you and your clients feel the infamy of those detested letters? It is my humanity that makes this apology for you, lest you should appear too far to surpass the blackest character of fiction in diabolical revenge.

I cannot do your argument so much justice, as by repeating it word for word: "My Lords, I beg you will attend to this argument; it is close; it is irrefragable to shew that the letters must have been stolen. I am confident neither the late, nor the present, Mr. Whately gave them; they must therefore have been stolen, and Doctor Franklin must have stolen them from him who stole them, for he says he obtained them."

This is the logic of a Solicitor General; this the language of an Orator; this the close, the irrefragable argument, to which the attention of your noble hearers was so emphatically called. From whence your confidence in the retension of your friends flows, I know not? but of this I am certain, there are numbers of most confidential letters to the late Mr. Whately in the hands of those for whom they were never intended.

Concerning the writers of those letters which were sent to Boston, I cannot speak in words more apt than those of Cicero: "Etenim cum homines nefarii de patriæ parricidio confiterientur, consciorum indiciis, *sua manu, voce pene literaruni* coacti, se urbem inflammare, cives trucidare vastare Italiam, delere rempublicam consensisse; quis esset, qui ad salutem communem defendendam, non excitaretur?" The introduction of a military force, the abridgment of their liberties, the destruction of their charter, which was the purpose of those letters, threatened all the miseries which are here described.

The transmission of such letters was therefore an act of duty, prompted by the most laudable of all motives, a detestation of parricidal treachery, and an earnest desire of healing those unhappy divisions which have too long subsisted between the Parent State and her colonies, by discovering to the colonists that the measures, which have alienated their affections, originated not so much in any oppressive views of this country, as from the misrepresentations of some men high in trust and confidence among themselves. The discovery of these letters operated this effect; and had not our ministers been more unwise than ignorance made drunk, they would have embraced that opportunity of burying in oblivion for ever the baneful cause of our late dissentions. The punishment of two men, who deserved to be punished, the discovery of whose treacherous and malignant intentions had rendered them odious and infamous, would have been a propitiation for what is past, would have manifested a spirit of justice and temper here which might happily have prepared the way for a perfect reconciliation.

But it has pleased the wisdom and moderation of our ministers to inflame the heat of that distemperature, which threatened the worst of all evils, a civil war, and to attempt the extinguishing that fire which already burnt too fierce, by throwing oil upon the flames.

A BOSTONIAN.

From the GAZETTEER, *of Feb.* 16.

To MR. WEDDERBURNE.

SIR,

IT cannot be supposed that you were ignorant of the views of your employers in the American cause; and from your conduct in the management of that cause; it must be supposed, that their view was the very view which I suggested at the end of my last letter, namely, to deter men from petitioning the throne for redress of grievances, by holding out to them the terrors of a mock trial, and the insolence of a licentious counsel. What else, Sir, could lead you to behave in so illiterate a manner to a man dear to the republic of letters? whose name will be respected by posterity, ages after your own will have been long since forgotten! Whose works will be read with pleasure, when your pleadings and the causes which gave birth to them, will be buried in oblivion? You asserted, that the letters referred to in the petition were procured by the most infamous means. Did it become you as a gentleman to hazard so rude an assertion, without adducing the most irrefragable proof of it! Yet what proof did you bring? Not one: Not the shadow of a proof. These letters you say were written to Mr. Whately:—Be it so:—Though even of that there was no proof:—And you assured the Board, that Mr. Whately never communicated them: What proof did you bring of this? Truly an undeniable one:—You were very intimate with Mr. Whately: Mr. Whately never communicated them to you, and therefore he never communicated them to any body. You were very witty, Mr. Solicitor, on the logic of those who dwell on the other side of the Atlantic. From this specimen of your syllogistical abilities, we should be tempted to suspect, that those who come from the other side of the Tweed, are not a whit better logicians. But, Sir, you knew you were asserting the thing which was not, when you declared Mr. Whately never communicated these letters: The letters themselves prove what I say. Mr. Whately is expressly desired to communicate them to his honourable friend. Now, Sir, will you undertake to prove that this communication was made only *vivâ voce?* That no copies were given? Nay, that the originals themselves were not given? Will you undertake to prove, Sir, that these papers might not, after the death of Mr. Whately, and his honourable friend, fall into the hand of some one who gave them unconditionally to Dr. Franklin! Yet all this, Sir, you must prove, before you have any right to suppose any thing culpable in his manner of acquiring them. The letters, you say, were published for the most malignant purposes. This ill-natured and ill-mannered reflection is just as ill supported as the other.

They were sent in an anonymous cover, not to the General Assembly, but to the friends of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. So I understood you; and your heart, Sir, must be very malignant, if you would choose to put an ill-natured interpretation upon this mode of conveyance, which is certainly capable of a very different one.

I, Sir, who have none of the malicious keeness, none of the duplicity which distinguishes a certain race of men accustomed to pour forth invective, deaf to candour's call, I should have seen this mode of conveyance in a very different point of view.

Mr. Hutchinson had pretended in America to disapprove the measures which alienated the Colonies from their mother country. In his letters to England he approves them, urges the necessity of forcing obedience to them, and his friend Oliver declares that nothing can be done till what are "called English liberties are abridged."—Dr. Franklin becomes possessed of these letters; unwilling to make them public, fearful that the resentment of a deluded and insulted people might carry them to outrageous lengths; but unwilling too that the Americans should be the dupes of these mens artifices, he sends the letters, not in his public character, not to the General-Assembly, for then they must have been published, but to the friends of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, to those whom their hypocrisy still misled, to be made use of only so far as might be necessary for the purpose of supporting the public cause, by undeceiving the deceived. And is this in your eye, Sir, so very malignant? Had he added any thing to the letters, had he curtailed them, had he mangled them, had he altered the sense by breaking the connection, had he stifled alleviating expressions, that had then been malignant; but where is the malignancy of representing men as they are, of letting them speak their own sentiments in their own words?

Let us for a moment change the state of the case; let us suppose that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had written as warmly against the power and prerogative of the King, as they did write against the liberties of the people? Let us suppose that these letters had by any means fallen into your hands, what would your system of morality have led you to do then? Would you have concealed, or would you have denounced them?—You will talk perhaps of treason, and misprison of treason—Sir, though the technical learning of Westminster-Hall may not have taught it to you, yet, know there is such a thing as treason against the people; the rebel to his King is not a greater culprit than he, who can advise a Minister to deprive three millions of subjects of their birth rights, and to abridge those liberties which were purchased by our ancestors at the expence of their best blood.

But you asserted, that these letters were not written on public affairs, nor tended to produce public measures. No man who heard them read could believe you to be in earnest, when you said so. If you must stand accused of want of discernment, or of a disregard to truth, the world will not long hesitate which to impute to you.

Dr. Franklin nobly avowed in the public papers, that he had transmitted the letters to America; his friends accused him of indiscretion, and you have made him severely pay for it. But you are the only man, I hope, in England, who could construe a desire of preventing farther mischief, into a vindictive pleasure at having seen so much. No man but you, I hope, could so far misname the gloomy triumph of a Zanga, as to call it apathy.

In the heat of your argument, you had promised us the most convincing proof, that the letters were procured by undue means. Mr. Dunning called on you for that proof. Had you but attended to the general look of ineffable contempt; had you felt the chill which ran through every vein, when you were forced to own, that all this boasted proof depended on making a man of Dr. Franklin's firmness, answer against law to your interrogatories, you would never, I think, have appeared at the bar again.

I do not expect, Sir, to tinge your pale cheek, by proving that you have sacrificed truth and candour to serve your employers: Truth and candour, and freedom, all may perish, so you maintain the cause which they, alack! avow, and would maintain too, but they know not how.—Yet there is one thing which perhaps may call up a blush, even in your cheek. Were you not aware, Sir, that you but ill-consulted the honour of the King in this mock trial? The petition was addressed to him as the supreme executive power.——Did you not feel, Sir, that it would better have become his dignity to have granted or rejected the petition as from himself, and not have received the right of exercising his power, as a conquest, gained for him by a noisy, loquacious advocate?——Did you not feel, Sir, that you were making the King and his Council enter the lists with a private individual. Did you not foresee, that you were exposing the King and his Council to the new mortification of having votes passed against their proceeding in the General-Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay? Yet, that this will be the event, it requires, I think, no prophetic genius to foretell.

AUDITOR.

From the Public Advertiser, *for Feb.* 16, 1774.

THE admirers of Dr. Franklin in England are much shocked at Mr. Wedderburne's calling him a thief; but perhaps they will be less surprised at this circumstance when they are informed, that his great admirers on the continent agree in entertaining the same idea of him. As an evidence of this, I send you a copy of a poetical stanza, which is engraved under his portrait prefixed to the late French translation of his work, in two volumes, quarto.

I shall also send you an attempt of a translation of them, that the English reader may be able to judge of the similarity between the idea of Mr. Wedderburne and that of the French Philosopher, with whom all the Philosophers in Europe intirely concur. It will even be seen that foreigners represent him as much more impudent and audacious in his thefts than the English orator (though he was under no restraint from a regard to truth) has ventured to insinuate. I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

HOMO TRIUM LITERARUM.

IL a rari le feu des cieux,
Il fait fleurir les arts en des climats sauvages.
L'Amerique le place a la tete des sages,
La Grece l'auroit mis au nombre de ses Dieux.

IN ENGLISH.

To steal from heaven its sacred fire he taught,
The arts to thrive in savage climes he brought:
In the New World the first of men esteem'd;
Among the Greeks—a God he had been deem'd.

LONDON, *Feb.* 26.

A MOTION was made by Sir Edward Astley, for making perpetual Mr. Grenville's act respecting trying of controverted elections by committee. Great debates arose upon it, and continued till 12 o'clock, when the House divided; for making the bill perpetual 250, against it 122; so that Lord North, who opposed the bill, was left in a minority of near two to one.

Sir William Meredith acquainted the House, that on Monday se'ennight he should bring the affairs of the Clergy and the 39 articles before them again.

This morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a letter from John Roberts, Esq; intimating that he should give his Lordship no further trouble with respect to the late election for a member for the city of London.

Mr. Alderman Harley, presented a petition from the booksellers of London, &c. setting forth that many of them shall be ruined by the late decision in the House of Lords, unless some relief was given them.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded the motion, saying, by a decision in the year 1769, in favour of copy right, many of the booksellers had laid out their whole fortunes in that article, which right h[as] been taken from them by the determination of

Upper House; and if some redress was not given them, many families would be totally ruined.

Extract of a letter from Worcester, March 2.

"On Wednesday Feb. 23, the poll finally closed by the consent of both candidates, when the Sheriff declared the numbers to be, for Colonel Lechmere 796, Sir Watkin Lewes 692; majority for Colonel Lechmere 104. But a scrutiny being demanded by Sir Watkin Lewes, the Sheriff acquiesced in his demand, and told him he should have every opportunity of doing himself justice, and accordingly adjourned the court to Tuesday the first day of March, nine o'clock. Agreeable to the ajournment the Sheriff went yesterday to the Town-Hall, in order to attend the scrutiny granted to Sir Watkin. But no scrutineers appearing, the Sheriff returned Mr. Lechmere a member for the city about ten o'clock; he was chaired about 11, amidst the joyous acclamations of the multitude, who huzza'd, "Church and King, and Lechmere for ever."

Queen's Palace, (St. James's Park) Feb. 28.

Yesterday her Majesty was delivered of a Prince, at six o'clock in the evening.

March 3. It is reported that all the boroughs in the kingdom are in an uproar at the question being carried in favour of Mr. George Grenville's bill against bribery and corruption; every man now sees that as the committee of elections is made perpetual, bribery and corruption in every shape, even that of a treat, must be abolished: by these means there is an end of the innholder, the vintner and the brewer, and an election-day will be carried on as quietly for the future, as the debates in a certain house, about shortening the duration of Parliament.

NEW-YORK, *April 21.*

Last Monday evening arrived at Sandy-Hook, from Antigua, the long expected ship Nancy, laden with the East India Company's TEA, intended for the supply of this province. On Tuesday afternoon the commander, Capt. Lockyer, came up to town in a pilot boat, was received on his landing in a friendly manner, by a committee of the Sons of Liberty, and by them attended to the consignees: His behaviour and declarations were such as afforded the most perfect satisfaction; and on Saturday, without waiting for any repairs to the ship, which had lately lost a top-mast, &c. &c. in bad weather, he will take his departure for England, and, after receiving the freights and primage due on this enterprize, render back the Tea into the hands of the shippers.

On Tuesday afternoon the following paper was distributed about the city.

To the PUBLIC.

THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived last night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the sense of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain solicits for liberty to come up to provide necessaries for his return. The ship to remain at SANDY-HOOK. The committee conceiving it to be the sense of the city that he should have such liberty, signified it to the gentleman who is to supply him with provisions, and other necessaries.—Advice of this was immediately dispatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the Custom-House, and that no time be lost in dispatching him.

April 19. A sloop with a committee of the citizens, attends on the ship Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, at Sandy-Hook, until her final departure for London.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 25.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 2, 1774.

"From the general spirit of all ranks of people, the conduct and imprudence of the Bostonians is much censured; and if fame proves true, (which God forbid) forcive measures are intended:—Yesterday the Earl of Buckinghamshire made a motion in the House of Peers, when the colonists were declared to be in open rebellion. A fleet of fourteen sail of the line was proposed to be sent out to put a stop to all their commerce; six of those to be sent to Boston, three to New-York, three to your place, and the other two to be stationed at Halifax to wait the Admiral's directions, and ten thousand land forces under the command of an able General; the Massachusett's charter to be forfeited, and as a stigma on that province, that all the ships hereafter must call and discharge their cargoes in Britain, and re-load them before they can proceed to a foreign market: This motion was withdrawn 'till such time as all letters and papers from the different Governors were regularly laid before the House, which (it is said) is to be done to-morrow. I am sorry to add that, in those forcive measures, not only the court but the country party, joins: Such is my information, which, I pray to God, may prove false."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"Six ships of war and seven regiments are ordered for America with all expedition; for what purpose time must discover; the Premier is much perplexed on account of the behaviour of the Bostonians; and Great-Britain is determined to enforce due obedience to her laws as the Mother country. The letters sent to Boston by Dr. Franklin has made much noise here, and he has been roughly handled by the Ministry for the same; but it is pretty well known with us, that the said letters were given by Mr. Whately to the late Hon. George Grenville, at whose death they fell into the hands of Lord Temple, who gave them to the Hon. Mr. Fitzherbert, and was by that gentleman given to Dr. Franklin."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 18, 1774.

"Your American affairs are so much the subject of conversation here, that your letter by Capt. Ayres was doubly acceptable. I shewed part of it to some of our East-India folks, who seem a good deal mortified at the spirit of the people on your side, tho' they affect to treat the disappointment they have met with very lightly. If I can believe them, it is a ministerial piece of business, yet the Ministry say not. However that may be, it comes at such an unlucky time, that it must embarrass them; no less than three councils are said to be held in one week in consequence, and some of the trumpeters in the House have attempted to sound an alarm; yet after all, there are many here who applaud your resolution; though if the tea from Boston had been sent back as yours was, you would have had more advocates here.—Notwithstanding all the threats of the Ministry, it is probable the whole will vanish in smoke, for it does not seem probable they will risk any very violent measures."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Feb. 19.

"The ministerial people here are outrageously angry with Dr. Franklin. They took occasion, when he was attending the Committee of Council with the petition of the Massachusett's-Bay, to set the Solicitor General upon him, who leaving the business that was before their Lordships, in a virulent invective of an hour filled with scurrility, abused him personally, to the great entertainment of thirty-five Lords of the Privy Council, who had been purposely invited as to a bull baiting, and not one of them had the sense to reflect on the impropriety and indecency of treating, in so ignominious a manner, a public messenger, whose character in all nations, savage as well as civilized, used to be deemed sacred, and his person under public protection, even when coming from an enemy; nor did one of them check the orator's extravagance, and recall him to the point under consideration, but generally appeared much delighted, chuckling, laughing, and sometimes loudly applauding. I did not before think it possible for any persons, in their stations, to behave in a manner so extremely unbecoming, especially when sitting in a judicial capacity. I never was in America, but I do not believe, that any Judges or Justices of any of your Inferior Courts, in the back counties, would have conducted themselves with so little dignity, or have disgraced themselves so much, as to suffer a lawyer to treat even a criminal, at their bar, with such outrage. Luckily, however, for the Doctor, those actions of his, which they pitched upon to vilify him for, in the opinion of all good and sensible men here, were two as truly virtuous and good actions as any which dignify human nature. The first being an endeavour to lessen the resentment of New-England towards Great-Britain, by convincing that country, that the sending of troops, and other measures they complained of, did not take their rise from an inimical disposition towards them here, but were originally planned and recommended by some of their own people:—This he effected by returning thither the Governor's letters. The other was the Doctor's endeavouring to prevent bloodshed between two private persons, by avowing publickly that transaction. Had Administration been really disposed to a reconciliation with America, it might have made a good use of the first discovery, dismissed the two mischief-makers, reversed the measures, and restored harmony between the two countries.—But instead of thanking him for giving them so good an opening, they seem ready to crucify him.—It was formerly said, *Blessed are the peace makers*; and the *saving of a citizen*, among the antient Romans, was thought to merit particular honours; but the morals of our Court, it seems are different, and the very reverse of those, taught by philosophers and the gospel. Being however satisfied within, the Doctor stood the abuse extremely well, and felt the advantage of a good conscience, which wonderfully supports a man on such occasions, beyond what could be imagined without trial. And he has had the satisfaction to find that he has lost no friends by this attempt to disgrace him; his house has ever since been filled with visitants, who come purposely to shew their regard for him, and express their indignation at the unworthy treatment he received. Some, who could not come, have written him letters to the same purpose.—Wedderburne's speech is printed to spread the defamation wider; but being a little ashamed of it, they have left out of it much of the ribaldry, so that compared with what it was, it is now a very decent performance.—The Doctor intends, however, before his departure, I hear, to give it a full answer.—It was with great reluctance I am told that the Postmasters general dispatched him from his office; they knew his long and faithful services in that department, but the orders they received from the Ministry were so positive, that they could not refuse obeying them without giving great offence.—When people give weak reasons for strong resentment, one is apt to suspect, they are not the true ones; so I fancy sometimes, that the Doctor's returning those letters could not be the foundation of all this fury, and that possibly the preface to the Boston pamphlet, the Prussian edict, and the rules for diminishing a great empire, are suspected to be his, and yet not mentioned, lest the attention of the public, should be more turned towards those pieces, which are thought to expose the late measures too poignantly. Fleets and troops are talked of, to be sent to America, but what they are to do when they come there, I am at a loss to know, except it be to seize individuals, and send them here to be punished. God give us all a little more wisdom."

Capt. Volans from Bristol, on the 14th inst. in lat. 35, long. 72, spoke a brig from Virginia for the Streights, out 2 days, all well, but could not learn who she was.—Capt. Jones, in the brig Phial, for New-York, sailed in company with Capt. Volans; and the Capts. Hood, Hathorn and Ayres were to sail the 20th of February, for this port.

Capt. Hindson from Jamaica, on the 9th inst. in lat. 34: 31, long. 75: 33, spoke Capt. Diggs, in the schooner Peggy, from Jamaica for Baltimore, out 26 days, all well.—Capt. Gregory was to sail for this port, in a few days after Capt. Hindson.

The Capts. Gill and Peters, from this port, are arrived at Jamaica.

Capt. Cain from Havre de Grace, on the 17th ult. in lat. 46: 26, long. 20, spoke the ship London, from London bound for New-York, out 5 days: On the 6th inst. in lat. 41: 51, long. 43: 31, spoke the brig Diana, from Piscataqua for Gibraltar; and on the 17th, in lat. 37: 52, long. 71, spoke a sloop, Capt. Reid, from Virginia for Lisbon, out 3 days.

We hear from Trenton in New-Jersey, that the daughter of Mr. David Pinkerton (a girl about six years of age) being at play in the street, as a man was driving a pair of horses with a large roller, for the purpose of rolling meadows, &c. she fell down, when the roller went over her body, and instantly crushed her to death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Carpenter, J. Vickary, Cadiz.
Schooner Hetty, J. Scott, Honduras.
Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, jun. Gibraltar.
Ship Lyon, J. Hamilton, Corunna.
Brig Bachelor, W. Hindson, Jamaica.
Ship Fame, H. Lyle, Lisbon.
Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Havre de Grace.
Schooner Lively, T. Boyle, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Norfolk Packet, F. Gilbert, Virginia.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Erwin, Virginia.
Schooner Bumper, T. Peaton, Virginia.
Schooner Beckford, J. Langford, Georgia.
Sch. Pennsylvania Packet, G. Teague, Maryland.
Schooner Polly, J. Watson, Virginia.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.
Schooner Betsey, J. Savage, Virginia.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Harriot, J. Club, Lisbon,
Ship Joseph, J. Crew, Newfoundland.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland.
Brig Sally, J. Brown, Jamaica.
Sch. Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Nevis.
Ship Lyon, J. Hamilton, Corunna.
Schooner King Tammony, G. Durrn, Dominica.
Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York.
Brig Monmouth, S. Devonshire, Alicant.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica.
Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Casson, Lisbon.
Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E.
Brig Leisure Hour, J. Thompson, N. Providence.
Schooner Polly, J. Watson, Virginia.
Ship Morris, R. Bell, Cadiz.
Sch. Lovely Sally, J. Coffin, Newfoundland.
Brig Tobago, J. Scott, Grenadoes.
Sloop Fanny, J. Burrows, Georgia.
Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, N. Carolina.
Schooner Betsy, T. Savage, Virginia.
Schooner Bumper, T. Peaton, Virginia,

TO-MORROW MORNING,
At NINE O'CLOCK, at
JAMES LOUGHEAD'S
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of Second-street, will begin the sale of a good assortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
Among which are,

SOME best Scotch carpets, of different sizes and figures; yard wide and 7-8 cotton and linen checks. Likewise Groceries, viz. part of a puncheon of good Jamaica spirits, three years old; West-India rum; a few dozen of rich cherry brandy, two years old; good Bohea tea; coffee, loaf sugar, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of chimney tiles, slates and slate pencils, one extraordinary good and genteel gold watch, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Wednesday the eleventh day of May, at the house of Peter Withington, tavern-keeper, in the town of Reading,

TWO lots or pieces of ground, containing five acres each, No. 6 and 26, lying near said town. The purchaser paying one third of the purchase money on delivery of the deeds, may have twelve months or more for the payment of the remainder, paying interest. The sale will begin at six o'clock in the evening, when attendance will be given.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry Alley; it is noted for one of the best standings in the city for any kind of public business, and is a very convenient house, three stories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault large enough to contain seven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front shop. For terms of sale apply to ROBERT TAGGART.

Just imported from London, in the ship Minerva, now lying off Market-street wharf,

A NUMBER of healthy SERVANTS, whose times are to be disposed of by Captain ARTHUR HILL, on board; consisting of men, women and boys, indented from four to six years, amongst which are taylors, shoemakers, house-carpenters, upholsterers, pit sawyers, coopers, painters, plumbers and glaziers, tanners, breechesmakers, curriers, engravers and seal-cutters, footmen, waiters, and a number of lads brought up to the farming business; likewise a number of women, brought up to farming and household work, such as understand dairies, &c.

NOW OPENING BY
RICHARD VAUX,
At his store in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settled by
MARY FRAZER, Administratrix.

THE PARTNERSHIP between ALLEN AND PHOENIX is dissolved. All persons having any accompts with the said Company in Philadelphia, are desired to settle them with CHARLES ALLEN

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)
The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

SHE is compleatly provided to accommodate passengers; two thirds of her cargo is ready to go on board, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or said master on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 25th day of April instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Herman Stump in Germantown; three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Germantown aforesaid, containing in the whole about 29 acres, having on part thereof erected a large stone messuage, kitchen, spring-house and barn, bounded by lands of Christopher Meng, Peter Smith, and others, subject to the term of the natural life of Margaret Hogermood in a part of the said messuage, kitchen and spring-house, also in a garden, and to the payment of 3l. 6s. 8d. lawful money of Pennsylvania, and one cord of wood delivered at the messuage aforesaid, to and for the said Margaret, each and every year during the term aforesaid; late the estate of JOHN ADAM HOGERMOOD, seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one moiety or equal half part (the whole into two equal parts to be divided) of and in certain messuages, tenements and work-shops, commonly called and known by the name of the China Manufactory, and the like moiety of a lot or piece of ground, whereon the same works are erected, situate on the west side of Front street, continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Front-street aforesaid, 232 feet, and in rear or depth, on Wicacoa lane, 319 feet, containing by computation one acre and an half; together with the like moiety of sundry implements used in the business of china-making; which moiety is subject to a ground rent of £17: 15: 6, currency, per annum; late the estate of Gouse Bonnin; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directad, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of May next, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and on the south side of Taylor's alley, lately in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Walter Shee, containing in breadth, on Second-street aforesaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 119 feet; bounded by messuages and ground of James Stuart and others; subject to a ground rent of £17: 19: 1, currency, payable in Spanish dollars to George Gray, Esq; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday the 6th day of May next, at the house of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain genteel three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the bank of the river Delaware, at the north end of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth from Front-street in King-street or Water-street; bounded northward with Vine-street, eastward with Water-street aforesaid, southward by a messuage or tenement, late of Jesse Williamson, and westward with Front-street aforesaid; subject to a ground rent of £11, currency, per annum; and to the yearly rent or sum of 17s. sterling, being deemed the proportionable part of the Proprietor's thirds; late the estate of the said Jesse Williamson; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 7th day of May next, at the house of James Riddle, near the Play-house, in the district of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, nearly opposite the place of sale, containing in front, on the said road, about 20 feet, and in depth about 165 feet; bounded by ground appertaining to the estate of Daniel Jones, deceased, and others; subject to a ground rent of £3, currency, per annum; late the estate of Peter Broades and John Philip Mertz; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at the house of George Beheoven, in Kensington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south 202 feet and an half, and in depth 360 feet; bounded by Hanover and Marlborough-streets, and by ground of Edward Duffield and others; subject to a certain Mrs. Margaret Forster's right of dower therein; late the estate of James Forster, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in Funk's Town, two indented English servant men; one named WILLIAM PALMER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, short black hair, dark complexion, lame in one of his legs, which is a little crooked and bigger than the other; had on and took with him, a pale blue coat with silver twist buttons, a dark brown waistcoat, a pair of drilling breeches, and a pair of breeches and waistcoat of a buff colour, without buttons, three fine shirts, three pair of stockings, and a cocked hat, but it is probable he will change his dress. The other named RICHARD PENDERGRAST, about 25 years of age, has short curled hair, a smiling countenance, is very talkative, says he has formerly been a sailor, and walks very much like one; had on when he went away, a short blue coat with white metal buttons, lined with white Scotch plaid, snuff coloured waistcoat about half worn, a pair of good leather breeches, a pair of brown ribbed stockings, a pair of old shoes, odd buckles, one a large brass and the other a steel one, a pretty good hat which he mostly wears cocked, and had an iron collar about his neck, which he may have taken off. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS for each, paid by
THOMAS BROOKE, and
WILLIAM LEE.

THE first volume of the Works of Josephus; the first volume of Sterne's Works; the surprising, yet real and true Voyages and Adventures of M. Pierre Viaud, with the Shipwreck; an Essay on the character, manners and genius of women in different ages; and, Dr. Rush's Oration, may be had of JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a servant girl, who has two years and a half to serve; she is much used to tending children, and can do house-work and cook: She can be recommended for her honesty. Enquire of the Printer.

To JOSEPH BORDEN, *Esq*; STAGE MASTER.

SIR,

YOUR letter publickly addreſſed to me the 13th of April was very acceptable and entertaining. The *delicacy*, *ſprightlineſs*, and *urbanity* which ſparkled in every line, characterize you a perfect maſter of epiſtolary diction; and your compoſitions in that ſtile will undoubtedly be introduced by the Profeſſors of our American ſeminaries *as models* for the imitation of the young gentlemen under their tuition. Theſe conſiderations almoſt induced me to lay down my pen, and to bury in oblivion the facts reſpecting your conduct as to the letters in queſtion. But reflecting I had pledged my word, if called upon, to lay them before the public, I cannot be diverted from my purpoſe by the *muſic* of your periods, or the *poignancy* of your wit. I accept, therefore, *your challenge*, and meet you in the field with weapons, which will wound you to the quick, though managed with the greateſt caution and tenderneſs. Undaunted as you appear to be, I am ſo confident of the ground I ſtand upon, that I am convinced you muſt be foiled in the conflict. But remember, Sir, whatever may be the conſequences you muſt charge them to the account of your own *folly* and *raſhneſs*.

Letters are often times the *only mode* in which friends can convey their ſentiments to each other, or merchants tranſact buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence. The ſafe delivery of them, therefore, is an object of great importance; and when they are diſcovered to be broke open, it certainly cannot be deemed criminal to give public notice thereof by way of caution to people of your occupation, and carriers in general. This was the only motive which induced me to publiſh my firſt advertiſement. I believe moſt people who read it, conſidered it in that light, and could not diſcover the leaſt reflection therein againſt any individual, or body of men. But it ſeems you were endowed with an *extraordinary degree of penetration*, and diſcovered an attack upon your integrity. In conſequence of which you immediately *ſet up your wit* againſt me, and in the moſt *courtly language* have called upon me to make good a charge never exhibited againſt you, or any in your employment. But in complaiſance to you, I will grant, you are *more ſagacious* than your neighbours, and a charge againſt you was really intended. Permit me therefore to conſider how far the ſubſequent ſtate of facts will ſupport it!

At Borden Town the fifth of January laſt I wrote two letters, one to Mr. John Imlay of New-York, the other to Mr. John Van Emburgh of New Brunſwick, and delivered them at your houſe the evening of the ſame day to be conveyed by your ſtage. The firſt account I heard of them was from the gentlemen to whom they were directed. Mr. Van Emburgh informing me that he received *his broke open*, and Mr. Imlay acquainting me that *a copy* of his, *inſtead of the original*, had been ſent to him. Upon this information I conſidered myſelf as villainouſly treated, and thought it a duty I owed to the public, for the reaſons above urged, to publiſh the advertiſement of the 7th of March, which made its firſt appearance in Meſſrs. Bradford's paper of the 16th; the *day before* the publication of that paper you were in this city and *read my advertiſement* in manuſcript.—You returned home the *day following*, and *twenty-four hours had ſcarce elapſed* before it was *made known you were in poſſeſſion* of Mr. Imlay's letter *broke open*;—of this I ſoon received intelligence, and expected *as you had ſeen the advertiſement*, you would have *immediately diſpatched* the letter to him or me, with an account *of the manner in which you obtained it*; my expectations, however, were not anſwered, and I wrote you the following letter of March 22d, by your *own ſtage*, which having the *uſual paſſage*, muſt have got to hand ſome time the *next day*.

SIR, *Philadelphia, March* 22d, 1774.

"You would not have been troubled with a line from me, had I not been well informed that you are poſſeſſed of a letter written by me the fifth of January laſt, to Mr. John Imlay, of New-York, and the copy of another letter of the ſame date from me to Mr. John Van Emburgh of New-Brunſwick. Your virtue and honour are ſo well eſtabliſhed that without ſtrong circumſtantial evidence, it might be conſidered as a breach of charity in me to ſuppoſe that you obtained them in any other, than a fair and honourable way. Be this as it may, no pains ſhall be wanting on my part to drag the infamous ſcoundrel who intercepted them from his lurking place, and ſhew him to the world in his proper colours, *in terror* to other ſcoundrels of the like baſe principles.

"All I have at preſent to ſay to you is, *that you will tranſmit theſe letters*, and *every other letter* belonging to me, now in your hands, *by the firſt opportunity*:—And as this is a reaſonable and legal requiſition, I dare ſay, as an honeſt man you cannot *heſitate to comply*:—And further, as it is notorious you are a gentleman of nice honour, and muſt be ſtruck with the turpitude of ſuch a conduct as that of opening private letters—I am confident you will approve my deſign in endeavouring to diſcover the villain who could be guilty of ſo infamous a practice;—And in order to this *chearfully furniſh me with the paper*, which contained thoſe letters, *acquainting me* at the *ſame time in what manner you became poſſeſſed of them*. I am, your humble ſervant,

NATHANIEL LEWIS."

To JOSEPH BORDEN, *Eſq*; *in* BORDEN-TOWN; *per* STAGE.

To this letter you favoured me with the following anſwer, which was left at my ſtore the 2d *of April* by a perſon in your employ; and being *elegantly* and *correctly* compoſed, I ſhall give it to the public in the ſame dreſs you ſent it, as it will ſerve to convince them, you were *really* the author of thoſe lately addreſſed to me in *print*.

SIR, *Borden-Town, March* 26, 1774.

"I received your letter of the 22 have only to inform you, you are impoſed upon again, I have not, nor never had any letter or letters of yours to any other than myſelf, but your letter of January the 5th laſt, to John Imlay; this letter came under cover to me broken open from *whome* I know not; *as ſoon as* an *oppertunity* offered I forwarded it to him.

JOSEPH BORDEN."

To Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS, *in* PHILADELPHIA.

It is neceſſary to obſerve here, that the *day before the above anſwer was written*, you wrote the following letter to Mr. Imlay, encloſing the *one broke open*, which he informs me did not get to hand *until the 5th of April*.

SIR, *Borden-Town, March* 25, 1774.

"The incloſed letter came under cover to me a few days *agoe*, broke open in the *maner* you *ſe* it. I conceive it to be your property, therefore incloſe it to you.

JOSEPH BORDEN."

To Mr. JOHN IMLAY, NEW-YORK.

From this ſtate of facts theſe queſtions naturally ariſe.

Firſt. Suppoſe you obtained my letter to Mr. Imlay of the *5th of January* in an honourable way, why did you not *immediately upon the receipt of it diſpatch it to him, inſtead of detaining it ſeven or eight days?* You have ſaid you did ſo "as ſoon as an opportunity offered."*

Second. It appears that the anſwer written by you the 26th of March to my letter of the 22d, did not come to hand till the *2d of April*; and the letter written by you the *25th of March* to Mr. Imlay, encloſing the *one broke open did not reach him till the 5th of April*, what was the reaſon of *ſuch delays?* Did you *ante-date thoſe letters*, or *did you keep them in your pocket ſeveral days after they were written before you ſent them to us?*

Third. Why did you not, in *compliance with my requeſt*, *tranſmit to me the letter written by me to Mr. Imlay and in your poſſeſſion* broke open, with the *cover* which encloſed it, *as ſoon as you received my letter*, in order to furniſh me with a clew to diſcover the culprit?

Fourth. The letter in queſtion *was left at your houſe to be conveyed by your ſtage* to Mr. Imlay, *was it ever forwarded by you to him in the ſtate it was delivered at your houſe?* If it was, *how came you afterwards by it broke open?*

Having ſtated the facts, according to promiſe, I muſt take the liberty before I bid you adieu, to crave your opinion on the following obſervations. You have had the honour for ſome years paſt of holding the commiſſion of Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Burlington. From your *long experience* and *deep erudition* in the law, you muſt be convinced of the difficulty of convicting a culprit of ſuch *offences*, which, from the very nature of the thing, *are done in ſecret*, and can only be diſcovered by *circumſtantial evidence*.

Suppoſe, for inſtance, Jerry Switch ſhould be ſuſpected of ſtealing a piece of *caſſimer*, the property of James Seekright—your Worſhip iſſues a warrant to apprehend Jerry, who is brought before you for trial. The culprit pleads not guilty; but it appears that the ſaid piece of caſſimer, the property of Seekright, is loſt by him, and *found in the poſſeſſion* of Jerry, who gives *no account* in what manner he came by it: Would not your Worſhip direct the Jury to find Jerry guilty of the theft? And if they did, would not your worſhip ſentence the unfortunate rogue to the whipping poſt to be ſeverely *ſwitched?* But I will put a ſtronger caſe.—The miller of Mansfield writes a letter *to his friend*, ſeals it up, and *delivers it at the houſe* of a certain ſtage-maſter in Lilliput-Town, to *be conveyed by his ſtage*; ſome time afterward the miller is informed *that his letter did not get to hand*, but *is in the poſſeſſion of the ſtage-maſter broke open*. The miller publiſhes an advertiſement *(which was ſhewn in manuſcript to the ſtage-maſter)* complaining of the treatment he had met with, not reflecting on the Liliput ſtage-maſter or any other perſon; in conſequence of this, he is in hopes *ſoon to hear from him*, but is diſappointed. He then writes a civil letter to him requeſting that he would tranſmit the *letter broke open immediately with the cover which encloſed it*, and *give an account in what manner he became poſſeſſed of it*. To this the miller receives no anſwer for eleven days, though the ſtage maſter *could have conveyed it to him in three*; but when the anſwer came, it contained no more than that he (the ſtage maſter) had forwarded the *letter which was broke open* to the miller's friend "*as ſoon as* an opportunity offered"—viz. on the *day before* he wrote his anſwer to the miller, which was certainly not true, becauſe *he detained it ſeven or eight days*, and *could have diſpatched it by his own ſtage ſooner*.

Suppoſe now your Worſhip was Chief-Juſtice in the Court of Honour, and the ſaid ſtage-maſter ſhould be brought to your bar to be tried upon the charge of breaking open the ſaid letter? Would not your Worſhip expect he ſhould give a *fair* and *honeſt* account—firſt, that he had *faithfully* ſent the *ſaid letter* by his ſtage *without delay*; ſecondly, that it was afterward *returned to him under cover broke open*; thirdly, that *upon the receipt of it he immediately diſpatched it to the miller or his friend with a ſatisfactory account when and how it came to his hand*,—And if he did not ſatisfy your Worſhip as to theſe particulars, would you not be of opinion he ought to be convicted? If he was, would you not impoſe ſuch puniſhment on him as the laws of honour may inflict?

I have nothing to ſay at preſent to the *little favourite* of the *Naiades of Billingſgate*, except it be to obſerve, that he has *wickedly* and *wantonly* attacked a friend of mine who is no way concerned in the diſpute between you and me. I am confident the lawyer he has pointed at, deems him too inſignificant a *reptile* for his notice; and when I mentioned to him my concern at his being traduced on my account, he calmly replied, "no matter, my friend, I ſhall not re-"turn reproach for reproach, my whole life, I "hope, will give my enemies the lie."

It is time to finiſh this diſpute. The public, no doubt, are of the ſame opinion.—I ſhall, therefore leave you at their reſpectable bar, where I ſincerely hope it will appear that your raſh conduct hath proceeded not ſo much from the *depravity* and *malice* of your heart, as from the *weakneſs* of your head.—For although I conſider you but an impotent Antagoniſt, yet as you are an *old man*, and the *father of a family*, I could wiſh to find you in the *paths of honour*, and diſdain to obtain a victory on the *ruins* of your *reputation*.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, April 21*ſt*, 1774.

** This muſt certainly be a miſtake, for if you conſider the time which intervened between the* day it was known you *were poſſeſſed of the letter in diſpute, and the date of that you wrote to Mr. Imlay, you will find a day on which your own ſtage went for Amboy, when you might have ſent it.*

Philadelphia, April 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wedneſday the twenty ſeventh inſt. by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

THE two following houſes, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; bounded and lying between EDWARD STRETCHER and JAMES ARMITAGE, Southwark, viz. a two ſtory brick houſe in good repair, and is 17 feet 5 inches in front on Plumb-ſtreet, and 16 feet 7 inches deep, with a lot 90 feet deep, and ſubject to a ground rent of Fifty Shillings per ann. A three ſtory frame houſe, adjoining the above deſcribed houſe, 19 feet 7 inches in front on Plumb ſtreet and 13 feet 9 inches in depth, with the privilege of the above 90 feet lot, and ſubject to a groundrent of Fifty Shillings per ann. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above houſes, or either of them, may know the terms, and an indiſputable title given them by ROBERT CONN.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, a variety of Houſhold Goods and Kitchen Furniture.—If any perſon or perſons chooſe to treat for the above houſes before the day of ſale, they may apply as above.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 29th of March laſt, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands and one inch high, ſix years old, ſuppoſed to be with foal, has a lump on her off ſide, a ſmall ſwitch tail, both trots and hand-gallops; ſhe is half blooded, got by Bully Rock, and was ſeen in Philadelphia on the 30th of March, rode by a man in a blue ſurtout coat, of a middle ſize. Whoever will ſecure the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive THREE POUDNS for her alone, or the above Reward for mare and thief, if brought to HENRY FUNK, at the Black Bear in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to JACOB MILLER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man named PHILIP JONES; he is a ſlim bodied man, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, was born in Briſtol and has been in Ireland, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, has a large high thin noſe, wears long black hair tied behind, and underſtands farming: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſtriped lincey jacket with the ſtripes acroſs, and wooden buttons on it, a ſhort blue coat and blue breeches, old blue-grey ſtockings, good ſhoes tied with ſtrings, good tow ſhirt, and two handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABLE BOAKE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-Office, an apprentice girl, named ANN CARROWLE, about ſixteen years of age; had on when ſhe went away, a green ſilk bonnet, a red, black and white India callico long gown, a blue half-thick and a ſtriped lincey petticoat, and new leather ſhoes; ſhe has a freſh complexion, brown hair, is near-ſighted, round ſhouldered, and came from London in the year 1769, with Capt. Keais: She has been ſeen ſtrolling on the Lancaſter and Gulf roads, on pretence of going to ſervice at 'Squire Moore's at Carliſle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid girl, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above Reward. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

N. B. All perſons are cautioned not to entertain, harbour, or conceal her, at their peril.

TAKEN UP, the firſt of April inſt. near Glouceſter, a Moſes built BOAT, painted red, without chain or rudder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE ROAN.

Newcaſtle County on Delaware, March 17, 1774.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, on the 31ſt day of January laſt paſt, at the Head of Saſſafras, in Kent county, Maryland, on the great road, was attacked by NICHOLAS WOOD and WILLIAM WOOD, of Ceicel county, HENRY SIMMONS and THOMAS SIMMONS, of Maryland aforeſaid, with ſeveral others to the ſubſcriber not known, who forcibly carried him to the houſe of Simon Cox, in Kent county aforeſaid, and there by force kept him two days and two nights, and then by threats and abuſe obliged him to ſign two bonds, one for an hundred pounds and one for fifty pounds, alſo another piece of writing of which the ſubſcriber knows not the contents, the bonds payable to William Wood aforeſaid; all which bonds and writings the ſubſcriber ſigned by force, (his life being threatened) without any conſideration received by him in lieu thereof: Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bonds and writings, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to pay any of ſaid bonds, or other writings, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

New-York, March 18, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE farm or plantation called BELL VALE, ſituate at Warwick, in the county of Orange. It conſiſts of about 800 acres of land, and is juſtly eſteemed as valuable a tract as any of its ſize in the province, having belonging to it in one body, 230 acres of the richeſt low or intervale land, with a fine ſtream of water running through the whole, by which it can be laid under water, and ſituate at the foot of a range of mountains, which will forever afford an unbounded outrange. It is in a thick ſettled country, within five miles of Sterling iron works, and ſeven from Ringwood and the long pond (which afford the beſt market for whatever is raiſed) 12 miles from Goſhen, and 24 from New Windſor landing. The improvements are, on one part, a log-houſe, a new framed barn, and young orchard, with about 120 acres of the intervale land reduced to the beſt kind of mowing-ground, being well cleared, fenced, and ſeeded; and ſeveral large ſummer fallows in tillage. On the other part is a ſmall griſt-mill, a ſaw-mill, a forge (for converting pig metal into bar iron) a coal-houſe, a pretty good framed dwelling-houſe and barn. Should the purchaſer incline to it, the farm conſiſting of the firſt mentioned improvements, nearly all the low land, and about 400 acres of the upland, will be ſold ſeparate from the iron works and mills, which, with a ſmall piece of the meadow, and the remaining part of the land, may be had either ſeparate or united with the farm. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at his farm in Dutcheſs county, New-York, or of Dr. Samuel Bard, in New-York.

JOHN BARD.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the third of this inſtant, (April) an Iriſh ſervant man named SAMUEL MEASE, about twenty four years old, and about five feet ten inches high, with fair curled hair; had on and took with him, a beaver hat, a white broadcloth coat, nankeen jacket and drawers, and red waiſtcoat, one white ſhirt, and one check ditto, two pair of yarn hoſe, and one pair of thread ditto, plated buckles, and new ſhoes. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM KELLY.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

Out of the paſturage of JOHN SMITH, on Tinicum Iſland, on the twenty ſecond of the third month, 1774, at night,

A BROWN HORSE about 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, having a ſmall neck, a few white hairs on his forehead, a mealey noſe, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, a long dock and ſwitch tail, near ſeven years old, part blooded. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to JOHN SMITH living in Chicheſter, or to JOHN HOSKINS in Burlington, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HOSKINS.

Baltimore, March 21, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, about the eighteenth of March (inſt.) from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named WILLIAM KNELLERS, born in London, brought up to ſurgery; about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, wears his own hair tied behind, brown cloaths ruffled ſhirt, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICAJAH JAMES.

N. B. He took with him other cloaths, and a caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments.—It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York.

THE HORSE GALLANT,

To cover this ſeaſon, at three dollars a mare, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton and county of Philadelphia.

GALLANT is an American horſe, bred in the government of New-York, is noted for his line (being of the high mark) and is allowed by good judges to be one of the beſt adapted for the coach or carriage of any on the continent, the colts of his breed having been ſold at forty and fifty pounds before they were foaled. Care of mares and paſture at two ſhillings per week, by JOHN BULL.

March 23, 1774.

The famous BAY HORSE

SCIPIO,

SO well known and approved for getting uncommon fine colts, as to render it uſeleſs to ſay any thing about his good qualities or pedigree, will cover at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, at the ſign of the George in Second-ſtreet, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, from the preſent time until the firſt day of May next, at thirty ſhillings for ſo much of the ſeaſon, or fifteen ſhillings for a ſingle leap. Mares will be taken care of by BENJAMIN DAVIDS.

THE NOTED HORSE

Pennſylvania Farmer,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtables at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county: He is, without exception, one of the greateſt beauties ever bred in, or exported to America; and is allowed to be ſuch by the beſt of judges: he is a bright bay, 15 hands high; his ſire and dam both imported from England, and he bred by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, and when in his poſſeſſion beat the moſt capital horſes in the North and South governments of Carolina, particularly, in one ſeaſon, he won four purſes, at one of which he beat eight of their beſt horſes after running four four-mile heats, which proves him to be a horſe of bottom. He covered laſt ſeaſon upwards of 40 mares, not one of which miſſed being with foal.—The terms are, three pounds the ſeaſon, thirty ſhillings the ſingle leap, or five pounds to inſure a colt, with five ſhillings to the groom. Good paſturage, for mares that may come any diſtance, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

THOMAS SCULLEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 131.

From the Public Advertiser, *for Feb.* 19, 1774.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

A COPY of the following Letter to Dr. Franklin, with his anſwer to it, having accidentally fallen into my hands, I requeſt you to give them a place in your paper. The writers of them, I flatter myſelf, can have no objection to their being laid before the public; and though they are now of an old date, your intelligent readers will eaſily ſee the propriety of their appearing at this juncture.

I am your conſtant reader,

A. Z.

TO DR. FRANKLIN.

Dear Sir, *Nov.* 21, 1769.

IN the many converſations we have had together about our preſent diſputes with North-America, we perfectly agreed in wiſhing they may be brought to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion. How this is to be done is not ſo eaſily aſcertained.

Two objects, I humbly apprehend, his Majeſty's ſervants have now in contemplation. 1ſt, To relieve the colonies from the taxes complained of, which they certainly had no hand in impoſing. 2dly, To preſerve the honour, the dignity and the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature over all his Majeſty's dominions.

As I know your ſingular knowledge of the ſubject in queſtion, and am as fully convinced of your cordial attachment to his Majeſty, and your ſincere deſire to promote the happineſs equally, of all his ſubjects, I beg you would in your own clear, brief and explicit manner, ſend me an anſwer to the following queſtions: I make this requeſt now, becauſe this matter is of the utmoſt importance, and muſt very quickly be agitated. And I do it with the more freedom, as you know me and my motives too well to entertain the moſt remote ſuſpicion, that I will make an improper uſe of any information you ſhall hereby convey to me.

1ſt. Will not a repeal of all the duties (that on Tea excepted, which was before paid here on exportation, and of courſe no new impoſition) fully ſatisfy the Coloniſts? If you anſwer in the negative

2d. Your reaſons for that opinion.

3d. Do you think the only effectual way of compoſing the preſent differences is to put the Americans preciſely in the ſituation they were in before the paſſing the late ſtamp act? If that is your opinion

4th. Your reaſons for that opinion.

5th. If this laſt method is deemed by the legiſlature, and his Majeſty's miniſters, to be repugnant to their duty as guardians of the juſt rights of the crown and of their fellow ſubjects, can you ſuggeſt any other way of terminating theſe diſputes, conſiſtent with the ideas of juſtice and propriety conceived by the King's ſubjects on both ſides of the Atlantic.

6th. And if this method was actually followed, do you not think it would actually encourage the violent and factious part of the Coloniſts, to aim at ſtill farther conceſſions from the Mother Country?

7th. If they are relieved in part only, what do you, as a reaſonable and diſpaſſionate man, and an equal friend to both ſides, imagine will be the probable conſequences?

The anſwers to theſe queſtions, I humbly conceive, will include all the information I want; and I beg you will favour me with them as ſoon as may be. Every well-wiſher to the peace and proſperity of the Britiſh empire, and every friend to our truly happy conſtitution, muſt be deſirous of ſeeing even the moſt trivial cauſes of diſſention among our fellow ſubjects removed. Our domeſtic ſquabbles, in my mind, are nothing to what I am ſpeaking of. This you know much better than I do, and therefore I need add nothing farther to recommend this ſubject to your ſerious conſideration.

I am, with the moſt cordial
eſteem and attachment,
Dear Sir, your faithful and
affectionate humble ſervant,
W—— S——.

THE ANSWER.

Dear Sir, *Craven-ſtreet, Nov.* 29, 1769.

BEING juſt returned to town from a little excurſion, I find yours of the 21ſt, containing a number of queries that would require a pamphlet to anſwer them fully. You, however, deſire only brief anſwers, which I ſhall endeavour to give.

Previous to your queries, you tell me, that "you apprehend his Majeſty's ſervants have now in contemplation, 1ſt. to relieve the Coloniſts from the taxes complained of; 2d. to preſerve the honour, the dignity, and the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature over all his Majeſty's dominions." I hope your information is good; and that what you ſuppoſe to be in contemplation, will be carried into execution, by repealing *all the laws* that have been made for raiſing a revenue in America by authority of Parliament, without the conſent of the people there. The *honour* and *dignity* of the Britiſh legiſlature will not be hurt by ſuch an act of juſtice and wiſdom. The wiſeſt Councils are liable to be miſled, eſpecially in matters remote from their inſpection. It is the *perſiſting* in an error, not the *correcting* it, that leſſens the honour of any man, or body of men. The *ſupremacy* of that legiſlature, I believe, will be beſt preſerved by making a very ſparing uſe of it; never but for the evident good of the Colonies themſelves, or of the whole Britiſh empire; never for the partial advantage of Britain to their prejudice. By ſuch prudent conduct, I imagine that ſupremacy may be gradually ſtrengthened, and in time fully eſtabliſhed; but otherwiſe, I apprehend it will be diſputed, and loſt in the diſpute. At preſent the Colonies conſent and ſubmit to it, for the regulations of general commerce; but a ſubmiſſion to acts of Parliament was no part of their original conſtitution. Our former Kings governed their Colonies as they had governed their dominions in France, without the participation of Britiſh Parliaments. The Parliament of England never preſumed to interfere in that prerogative till the time of the great rebellion, when they uſurped the government of all the King's other dominions, Ireland, Scotland, &c. The Colonies that held for the King, they conquered by force of arms, and governed afterwards as conquered countries: But New-England, having not oppoſed the Parliament, was conſidered and treated as a ſiſter kingdom in amity with England, as appears by the journals, March 10, 1642.

Your firſt queſtion is,

1ſt. "Will not a repeal of all the duties (that on Tea excepted, which was before paid here on exportation, and of courſe no new impoſition) fully ſatisfy the Coloniſts?"

Anſwer. I think not.

2d. "Your reaſons for that opinion?"

A. Becauſe it is not *the ſum* paid in that duty on tea, that is complained of as a burthen, but the principle of the act expreſſed in the preamble, viz. That thoſe duties were laid *for the better ſupport of government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies.* This the coloniſts think unneceſſary, unjuſt, and dangerous to their moſt important rights. *Unneceſſary*, becauſe in all the colonies (two or three new ones excepted) government and the adminiſtration of juſtice were, and always had been, well ſupported, without any charge to Britain: *Unjuſt*, as it made ſuch colonies liable to pay ſuch charge for others in which they had no concern or intereſt: *Dangerous*, as ſuch mode of raiſing money for thoſe purpoſes tended to render their aſſemblies uſeleſs; for if a revenue could be raiſed in the colonies for all the purpoſes of government by act of parliament, without grants from the people there, Governors, who do not generally love aſſemblies, would never call them; they would be laid aſide; and when nothing ſhould depend on the people's good will to government, their rights would be trampled on; they would be treated with contempt. Another reaſon why I think they would not be ſatisfied with ſuch a partial repeal, is, that their agreements not to import till the repeal takes place, include the whole, which ſhews that they object to the whole; and thoſe arguments will continue binding on them, if the whole is not repealed.

3d. "Do you think the only effectual way of compoſing the preſent differences, is to put the Americans preciſely in the ſituation they were in before the paſſing of the late ſtamp-act?"

A. I think ſo.

4th. "Your reaſons for that opinion."

A. Other methods have been tried. They have been rebuked in angry letters. Their petitions have been refuſed or rejected by Parliament. They have been threatened with the puniſhments of treaſon by reſolves of both houſes. Their aſſemblies have been diſſolved, and troops have been ſent among them: But all theſe ways have only exaſperated their minds and widened the breach. Their agreements to uſe no more Britiſh manufactures have been ſtrengthened; and theſe meaſures, inſtead of compoſing differences, and promoting a good correſpondence, have almoſt annihilated your commerce with thoſe countries, and greatly endangered the national peace and general welfare.

5th. If this laſt method is deemed by the legiſlature and his Majeſty's Miniſters to be repugnant to their duty as guardians of the juſt rights of the crown, and of their fellow ſubjects, can you ſuggeſt any other way of terminating theſe diſputes, conſiſtent with the ideas of juſtice and propriety conceived by the King's ſubjects on both ſides the Atlantic?"

A. I do not ſee how that method can be deemed repugnant to the *rights of the Crown.* If the Americans are put into their former ſituation, it muſt be by an act of Parliament, in the paſſing of which by the King, the rights of the Crown are exerciſed, not infringed. It is indefferent to the Crown, whether the aids received from America are granted by Parliaments here, or by the aſſemblies there, provided the quantum be the ſame; and it is my opinion that more will be generally granted there voluntarily, than can ever be exacted or collected from thence by authority of Parliament. As to the rights of *fellow ſubjects* (I ſuppoſe you mean the people of Britain) cannot conceive how thoſe will be infringed by that method. They will ſtill enjoy the right of granting *their own* money, and may ſtill, if it pleaſes them, keep up their *claim* to the *right* of granting *ours*; a right they can never exerciſe properly, for want of a ſufficient knowledge of us, our circumſtances and abilities (to ſay nothing of the little likelihood there is that we ſhould ever ſubmit to it) therefore a right that can be of no good uſe to them; and we ſhall continue to enjoy *in fact* the right of granting *our* money, with the opinion now univerſally prevailing among us, that we are free ſubjects of the King, and that *fellow ſubjects* of one part of his dominions, are not *ſovereigns* over *fellow ſubjects* in any other part. If the ſubjects on the different ſides of the Atlantic have different and oppoſite ideas of "juſtice and propriety," no one "method" can poſſibly be conſiſtent with both. The beſt will be to let each enjoy their own opinions, without diſturbing them when they do not interfere with the common good.

6th. "And if this method was actually followed, do you not think it would encourage the violent and factious part of the coloniſts, to aim at ſtill farther conceſſions from the Mother Country?"

A. I do not think it would. There may be a few among them that deſerve the name of factious and violent, as there are in all countries; but theſe would have little influence, if the great majority of ſober reaſonable people were ſatisfied. If any colony ſhould happen to think that ſome of your regulations of trade are inconvenient to the general intereſt of the empire, or prejudicial to them without being beneficial to you, they will ſtate theſe matters to Parliament in petitions as heretofore; but will, I believe, take no violent ſteps to obtain what they may hope for in time from the wiſdom of government here. I know of nothing elſe they can have in view; the notion that prevails here of their being deſirous to ſet up a kingdom or commonwealth of their own, is to my certain knowledge entirely groundleſs. I therefore think, that on *a total repeal of all duties laid expreſsly for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the people of America, without their conſent*, the preſent uneaſineſs would ſubſide, the agreements not to import would be diſſolved, and the commerce flouriſh as heretofore: And I am confirmed in this ſentiment by all the letters I have received from America, and by the opinions of all the ſenſible people who have lately come from thence, Crown Officers excepted. I know indeed that the people of Boſton are grievouſly offended by the quartering of troops among them, as they think contrary to law; and are very angry with the Board of Commiſſioners, who have calumniated them to government: But as I ſuppoſe the withdrawing of thoſe troops may be a conſequence of reconciliating meaſures taking place; and that the commiſſion alſo will be either diſſolved, if found uſeleſs, or filled with more temperate and prudent men, if ſtill deemed uſeful and neceſſary, I do not imagine theſe particulars would prevent a return of the harmony ſo much to be wiſhed.

7th. "If they are relieved in part only, what do you, as a reaſonable and diſpaſſionate man, and an equal friend to both ſides, imagine will be the probable conſequence?"

A. I imagine, that repealing the offenſive duties in part will anſwer no end to this country; the commerce will remain obſtructed, and the Americans go on with their ſchemes of frugality, induſtry, and manufactures, to their own great advantage. How much that may tend to the prejudice of Britain, I cannot ſay: Perhaps not ſo much as ſome apprehend, ſince ſhe may in time find new markets. But I think, if the union of the two countries continues to ſubſiſt, it will not hurt the *general intereſt*: For whatever wealth Britain loſes by the failing of its trade with the colonies, America will gain; and the crown will receive equal aids from its ſubjects upon the whole, if not greater.

And now I have anſwered your queſtions as to what may be, in my opinion, the conſequences of this or that ſuppoſed meaſure, I will go a little farther, and tell you what I fear is more likely to come to paſs in reality. I apprehend that the Miniſtry, at leaſt the American part of it, being fully perſuaded of the right of Parliament, think it ought to be enforced, whatever may be the conſequences; and at the ſame time do not believe, there is even now any abatement of the trade between the two countries on account of theſe diſputes; or that if there is, it is ſmall, and cannot long continue. They are aſſured by the Crown Officers in America, that manufactures are impoſſible there, that the diſcontented are few, and perſons of little conſequence; that almoſt all the people of property and importance are ſatisfied, and diſpoſed to ſubmit quietly to the taxing power of Parliament; and that if the revenue acts are continued, and thoſe duties only that are called anti-commercial being repealed, and others perhaps laid in their ſtead; that power ere long will be patiently ſubmitted to, and the agreements not to import be broken, when they are found to produce no change of meaſures here. From theſe and ſimilar miſinformations, which ſeem to be credited, I think it likely that no thorough redreſs of grievances will be afforded to America this ſeſſion. This may inflame matters ſtill more in that country; farther raſh meaſures *there* may create more reſentment *here*, that may produce not merely ill-adviſed diſſolutions of their Aſſemblies as laſt year, but attempts to diſſolve their conſtitutions; more troops may be ſent over, which will create more uneaſineſs;—to juſtify the meaſures of government, your writers will revile the Americans in your news-papers, as they have already begun to do; treating them as miſcreants, rogues, daſtards, rebels, &c. to alienate the minds of the people here from them, and which will tend farther to diminiſh their affections to this country. Poſſibly too ſome of their warm patriots may be diſtracted enough to expoſe themſelves by ſome mad actions to be ſent for hither; and government here be indiſcreet enough to hang them, on the act of Henry VIII. Mutual provocations will thus go on to compleat the ſeparation; and inſtead of that cordial affection that once and ſo long exiſted, and that harmony ſo ſuitable to the circumſtances, and ſo neceſſary to the happineſs, ſtrength, ſafety, and welfare of both countries; an implacable malice, mutual hatred, ſuch as we now ſee ſubſiſting between the Spaniards and Portugueze, the Genoeſe and Corſicans, from the ſame original miſconduct in the ſuperior governments, will take place: The ſameneſs of nation, the ſimilarity of religion, manners, and language, not in the leaſt preventing in our cauſe, more than it did in theirs.—I hope, however, that this may all prove falſe prophecy, and that you and I may live to ſee as ſincere and perfect a friendſhip eſtabliſhed between our reſpective countries, as has ſo many years ſubſiſted between Mr. Strahan and his truly affectionate old friend,

B. FRANKLIN.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of Feb.* 12.

TO LORD NORTH.

AS the arbiter of the affairs of theſe kingdoms I addreſs your Lordſhip, and cordially hope to engage the impartial attention of your underſtanding, while I lay before you truths too important to be neglected at this criſis, when the happineſs of a brave and loyal people, from wrong apprehenſions, is likely to be ſacrificed to Miniſterial power.

The American Revenue Act has long been matter of contention, and ſome of our moſt judicious members have adviſed the repeal, wiſely conſidering it as the only means to prevent, perhaps, the total defection of the Colonies; but this advice, though ſo evidently calculated for the general good, has been diſregarded; the duty on Tea continued, an article 'tis well known the Americans refuſed to import; and lately the Eaſt-India Company have been authoriſed to ſend over great quantities, conſigned to gentlemen who they thought proper to depute their agents; for it does not appear there was any order from the merchants; by which ſtratagem it was, doubtleſs, expected they would quietly have acknowledged the legality of the act. The event has proved the contrary: They are nobly unanimous in their determinations to refuſe it; and in conſequence of this refuſal the public prints aſſure us ſeveral ſhips are now fitting out for that ſtation with all poſſible expedition, probably to oblige them.

Senſible diſpaſſionate men, my Lord, will never be convinced by violence, and obſtinacy is ſo certain an indication of weakneſs, that for your own honour it will be neceſſary to deliberate.

I have lived ſome years in America, have ſtudied the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, and am, though a native of England, ſincerely intereſted in their happineſs.

They are a polite, well-improved people, juſtly tenacious of their liberty, and thoroughly ſenſible of its value. From the cradle they are taught to boaſt their privilege, nor will they ever patiently endure the yoke of oppreſſion. They are oppreſſed, they are injured. Had they ever refuſed to grant his Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as were honourably requeſted, or in any other inſtance been defective in loyalty or obedience, there would be ſome excuſe for theſe proceedings: On the contrary nothing can be alledged againſt them with juſtice, but that they will not ſurrender their birth-right, and perſevere in their determinations to raiſe ſuch monies as the exigencies of the ſtate require, by ſuch methods as ſhall be leaſt injurious to the happineſs of individuals. Is it poſſible an Engliſh Parliament, even if the members of which it is compoſed were wholly diſintereſted, ſhould know properly how to levy contributions on a country at ſo great a diſtance, and with which they are in general ſo little acquainted? Have not the Americans repreſentatives of their own? And do they ever paſs a law without the Royal approbation? Why then will you not grant them the privilege which other ſubjects in the ſame predicament enjoy? The privilege of raiſing their money in a mode they moſt approve? Surely nothing can be more reaſonable.

Should your Lordſhip attempt to enforce, by military diſcipline, laws they do not acknowledge legal, the conſequences will, I fear, be fatal; for ſo determined are theſe generous people to preſerve

inviolate their rights—ſo juſtly are they animated by their apprehenſions of ſubjection, that they would encounter patiently the moſt terrible difficulties rather than ſubmit: Yes, they would

Dare the vaſt vollies of your thundering ore,
And dye the Atlantic's verge with noble gore,

Ere they would ſuffer themſelves to be diſpoſſeſſed of the ineſtimable bleſſings they now enjoy, to purchaſe which their forefathers endured the greateſt diſtreſs, and lived content in unfrequented woods, diveſted of all the comforts and neceſſaries of life.

Conſidered morally, my Lord, 'tis a very ſerious matter to interrupt the peace of thouſands; and the man who can calmly agree to meaſures that are deſtructive to his fellow creatures, muſt be a bad member of ſociety, and an open violator of the laws of chriſtianity.

Your Lordſhip, I am told, makes particular profeſſion of faith in this divine doctrine; and I have heard your conſtant endeavours to avoid war attributed to very worthy motives. If this be true, my Lord, England has only to lament, that the abilities of your head do not keep pace with the virtues of your heart; and America may hope that your conduct at this juncture will not be ſuch as ſhall riſe up in judgment againſt you.

His Majeſty, from miſrepreſentation, may be inclined to think his ſubjects in the colonies obſtinate and rebellious. 'Tis difficult for a Prince to know the truth. It is more difficult ſtill to conſider himſelf ſimply as a man, and to unite his own intereſt with that of his people; but whenever they are ſeparated there is danger, and the more arbitrary the Prince the more miſerable the ſubject, and the leſs his attachment to his ſovereign.

The King has not in any of his dominions more affectionate or valuable people than the Americans: On every proper occaſion they have given undoubted proof of their loyalty, and were actually very valiant during the laſt war. As father of his country, and head of the legiſlative body, they honour him; but when he gives his Royal aſſent to laws without due conſideration, they never fail to obſerve and lament it.

A thorough knowledge of the conſtitution of this country makes a part of their education; and as they are in general remarkably anxious for the public good, they never forget it. I ſincerely wiſh, my Lord, as much might be ſaid, with truth, of thoſe at home, who have the management of the moſt important concerns; but it will, I fear, ever be matter of lamentation, that *great men* are ſo totally debilitated by diſſipation, as to render *even* ſuch capacity as Heaven has beſtowed, uſeleſs. That your Lordſhip may never tremble at the tribunal of the Moſt High for the abuſe of your's, and that England and her colonies may never look back with *horror* to this period, is the unaffected hope of

R.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of very good LAND, containing 325 acres, beſides the uſual allowance, ſituate on the ſouth branch of Bald-Eagle Creek, Northumberland County. The ſaid branch is a conſiderable ſtream running through the middle of the tract for a mile, on which it is thought is a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſubſcriber's. The lot is 22 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, with the privilege of a four feet alley, and building over the whole of the ſaid alley. Enquire of JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

A MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE

JUST OPENED, BY

DR. ANTHONY YELDALL,

Three doors from the Bank Meeting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

THE many favours the public have been pleaſed to beſtow upon me ſince my arrival on this continent, fill me with the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude, and for which I return my ſincere acknowledgements. My endeavours as they have hitherto, ſhall alſo in future be employed in the uſeful purpoſes of adminiſtring cures for the many grievous diſorders attending the human frame; the ſurprizing ſucceſs that, under God, has attended my public medicines for more than theſe three years paſt, and the great demand that there is for them from every quarter where they are known, urge me to endeavour that the public may ſtill be ſupplied with them, and finding it impoſſible to attend in perſon, as I have done for this ſome time paſt, on account of the multiplicity of applications, I intend ſending a medicine cheſt to each of the different towns that I have attended in, both in this and the neighbouring provinces, where ſuch as pleaſe may be ſupplied with my public medicines, and others, particularly adapted to the moſt common diſorders incident to families, with directions fully ſetting forth their uſe and how the patients are to conduct themſelves with regard to diet, exerciſe, air and medicines. I hope my omitting here enlarging on my abilities will not be conſtrued to my diſadvantage, as the great number that, under God, I have happily reſtored to health, and the difficult operations in chirurgery I have performed with ſucceſs ſince my arrival, ſpeak more powerfully than any thing that could be here inſerted. I propoſe to give my advice in all caſes of phyſic and chirurgery, at my houſe in Front-ſtreet, where thoſe that chuſe to apply may depend on the ſtricteſt juſtice, and be further aſſured, never to be encouraged in any diſorder but where there is a probability of ſucceſs; if curable, the cure will be made in as ſafe and eaſy a manner as the rules of nature and art will admit of; if not curable, I ſhall let the patient know it, ſo that he need not be put to unneceſſary trouble or expence, and will further adviſe ſuch ſimples as is moſt likely to paliate or eaſe the complaint. I ſhall conſtantly keep up a complete aſſortment of ſuch drugs and medicines as are required for family uſe, either in town or country, which will be ſold in the ſmalleſt quantities, and on the moſt reaſonable terms; and I hope by the goodneſs of the medicines, and the great care that will be taken in the delivery, to merit cuſtom, which ſhall be always acknowledged by

The public's humble ſervant,
ANTHONY YELDALL.

N. B. Among the MEDICINES, &c. are Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, Seeds, Rhubarb, Camphire, Salts, Oil of Almonds, Caſtor Oil, Bark, Jalap, Antimony, Sulphur, &c. &c. &c. alſo, moſt patent medicines now in uſe—as Godfrey's Cordials, Anderſon's Pills, Hooper's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. Patent Medicines, which are ſent by me and ſealed with my ſeal, will be warranted genuine.

To be SOLD, EXCHANGED for Land near this city, or LET on very eaſy terms to a ſober induſtrious man,

FOUR HUNDRED acres of LAND in VIRGINIA, laying on a branch of the *River Potowmack*, and near the *Warm Springs*, where there is a very good market during the ſummer ſeaſon. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

DESERTED,

From His Majeſty's Eighteenth, or Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, quartered at Philadelphia, the following men, viz.

JAMES CARNS, twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches and a quarter high, born in Ballanderry, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland; labourer; brown hair, grey eyes, brown complexion; went off in his regimentals.

PETER COOKE, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ſix inches and a half high, born in Sanky, in Lancaſhire, England, labourer; fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes; went off in his regimentals.

JOHN HAKE, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, born at Columpton in Devonſhire, England, by trade a barber; dark hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion; went off in his regimentals.

CHARLES BURTON, thirty-one years of age, five feet eight inches and a half high, born at Nottingham in England, by trade a woolcomber; brown hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion, a cut in the upper lip; went off in his regimentals.

EDWARD CROSBY, twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ſeven inches and a half high, born at Cockermouth in England; brown hair, grey eyes, freſh complexion, well made, brought up to the ſea; went off in his regimentals.

Whoever ſhall apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any of the above deſerters, and lodge them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that they may be brought back to the regiment, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Major HAMILTON, or officer commanding ſaid regiment, in the Barracks of Philadelphia.

March 26, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN GASPARD HARTHE, a German, having goods belonging to the ſubſcriber to diſpoſe of, went from the city of Philadelphia the ſixth day of January laſt, in order to travel in and about the county of Lancaſter as a pedlar, for which he has a permiſſion from the Governor; and by letters dated the 4th and 7th of March at Carliſle, he informed his employer that he intended to proceed to Fort-Pitt, but it ſince appears that inſtead of that rout he went by the Head of Elk to Charleſtown in Maryland, acroſs Suſquehannah to Buſh Town, where he was the 11th inſt. and took the road to Virginia, and as it is ſuppoſed intends for Carolina.

The ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTH is a ſhort fat man, about 5 feet 2 inches high, round viſage, blue eyes, red beard, ſhort necked, broad ſhouldered, has little hair upon his head, which is of a lightiſh colour and tied in a ſmall queue; had on a brown coating ſurtout coat, buckſkin breeches, a blue pluſh waiſtcoat, a pair of Engliſh made boots, but ſometimes wears a pair of pumps with round diamond-cut ſilver buckles, a ſmall beaver hat, and a pair of gloves lined with rabbit ſkin: He is a ſaddler and painter by trade, though he ſays he is a baker, and it is probable he may change his name; he takes much Rappee ſnuff, ſpeaks good German, pretty good French, but very little Engliſh, and has the appearance of an honeſt man. There is in company with him a man named BOURQUOINT, a Swiſs, born at Neufchattel, a ſtrong built perſon of good appearance, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, thin black hair cut ſhort, has a big mouth and a pretty large open noſe, wears a ſmall ſized common hat, a blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of trowſers, and an ordinary blue riding coat; ſpeaks good French a little German, but no Engliſh, and is about 35 years of age: They have with them a box bound with iron, which is carried ſometimes by one and ſometimes by the other, as they travel on foot.

As the conduct of the ſaid JOHN GASPARD HARTHE gives great reaſon to ſuſpect that his intentions are to defraud his employer, it is hoped that he will not be ſuffered to eſcape. Whoever will take him up and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and will give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. PETER PARIS's, the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency, from CHARLES BERGEE.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

In large and ſmall boxes, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Spermaceti Works in Arch-ſtreet, a few doors above Sixth-ſtreet. ALSO,

SPERMACETI LAMP-OYL.

March 8, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from St. George's Hundred, Newcaſtle County, a few days ago, a certain WILLIAM BRETT, an Iriſhman, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has black hair and eyes, and a down look; had on a bloſſom coloured broadcloth coat and jacket, blue pluſh breeches, a very old felt hat, which probable he may change, and white ribbed ſtockings. He took with him a ſilver watch belonging to the ſubſcriber, which he was to get repaired, the maker's name Wood, London, the number forgot. Whoever ſecures ſaid BRETT, ſo that he and the watch may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the watch only.

BENJAMIN HUFF.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 21ſt inſt. (March) from the Subſcriber, living in George's-ſtreet, Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named HENRY BOYLE, 18 or 19 years of age; came from Dublin in the ſnow Sarah, and arrived here about the beginning of September laſt: He is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort dark hair, very ſwarthy complexion, ſulky down look, has a contraction in each arm, particularly the right thumb ſeems to have loſt the middle joint, and halts a little on his right leg. Had on when he went away, an old caſtor hat, an old grey coating ſurtout, a very good light coloured broadcloth coat, a brown broadcloth jacket, old leather breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, a pair of pumps that has been lately ſoaled, and a pair of large plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE SHILLINGS Reward, if within this city; if in this province, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS; and if out of this province, the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM MOORE, Baker.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER in FRONT-STREET,

Price ONE SHILLING,

HAPPINESS,

A CHARACTERISTIC POEM,

WRITTEN by a GENTLEMAN of NEWCASTLE upon TYNE in OLD ENGLAND.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

At her ſtore in Second-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern,

BEING determined to decline buſineſs, is now ſelling off at prime coſt, wholeſale and retail, for caſh only, all her ſtock in trade, conſiſting of a large and general aſſortment of dry goods, among which are, a great variety of handſome chintzes, cottons, callicoes, and other articles ſuitable for the enſuing ſeaſon. As ſhe intends going to England as ſoon as her affairs will permit, ſhe requeſts all perſons indebted to her by bond, note, or book debt beyond the limited or uſual time of credit, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to prevent further trouble.

Baltimore Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's Falls: There is 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front: It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground-rent of only 40s. ſterling per annum; about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and two good garrets above, well finiſhed. There is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and laundry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick ware-houſe 32 feet by 25, two ſtories high, and a cellar. Nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a gaol, and which may be removed at pleaſure: There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker, as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another. What buildings are on this lot, are faithfully executed; ſome of the brick walls are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any; good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one-fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt.—As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

THE NOTED HORSE KING HEROD, A FULL BLOOD,

IS in excellent order, riſing ſix years old, and will cover this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Marcus-Hook, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or ſeven pounds to warrant a foal.—HEROD is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, and as ſtrong and neat made as any horſe of his ſize in America.—He was entered at 4 years old on Hempſtead Plains, for the Jockey Club Purſe of Fifty Pounds, ſtarted againſt three capital horſes, and beat with great eaſe: He ſtarted on Philadelphia courſe for a purſe of One Hundred Pounds, which he alſo took.—He was got by *Fearnought*, who is allowed by all perſons that ever ſaw him to be the fineſt horſe that ever was ſeen in America; he is alſo full brother to Mr. Spotſwood's *Apollo*, who beat Col. Lloyd's famous mare *Nancy Bywell* out of Five Hundred Guineas. It is generally allowed that HEROD is as likely to get the beſt ſtock for the turf, ſaddle or carriage, provided he has proper mares, as any horſe on the continent. Good paſturage, and proper care taken of all mares, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, by

JAMES TALMAN.

N. B. Gentlemen in Maryland or Pennſylvania, who make choice of HEROD, are deſired to ſend their mares to ISAAC LAWRENCE, at Marcus-Hook, who will take care to ſend them to ſaid TALMAN. The public ſhall be furniſhed with HEROD's pedigree in a future adverſiſement.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, bruſh-maker, living at the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, a ſervant man named JOHN CARSON, alias JOHN M'CASHEN, born in Dramaragh, in the county of Down, Ireland; he is about 28 years old, fairiſh coloured hair, holds his chin and mouth a little of one ſide; he came from Belfaſt with Capt. M'Kenzie about the middle of June laſt, and was with his maſter but a few days before he ran away: He is ſuppoſed to be a cooper, and is much given to card-playing and drinking; had on when he went away an old blue coat, &c. common ſhoes and ſtockings alike worn, but probably may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, ſhall have the above Reward; and if out of the province THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HANNAH.

February 28, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber near Buſh Town, Baltimore County, Maryland, a convict Iriſh ſervant man, named DARBY DWYER, a lying talkative fellow, ſtout made, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, has ſhort brown hair, one of his upper fore teeth half broke off, a ſcar in the palm of his right hand, a red beard, and probably may change his name and forge a paſs: Had on when he went away, an old caſtor hat, a flaxen coloured wig with one buckle, an upper grey coarſe cloth jacket, two under ditto, one ſtriped lincey, the other brown, coarſe home-ſpun ſhirt, old buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES MATHER, or JOSEPH STILES.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hoſpital, on the night of the 29th of September laſt, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, high ſpirited, about fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots remarkably faſt, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle; ſhe has had the pole evil, which may be obſerved by a ſcar. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief the above Reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

TO BE SOLD,

In Greenwich, Cumberland county, W. New-Jerſey,

A LOT of land, with a large convenient houſe on the ſame, with five rooms on a floor, and four fire places on each floor, with ſtables, waggon houſe, and other conveniencies for an Innholder, merchant or mechanick; within about thirty rods of the landing: It has been uſed as the only tavern in ſaid place for many years paſt. The terms will be made eaſy to the buyer, and conditions made known by the ſubſcriber, in Bridgetown, in the ſaid county. SETH BOWEN.

March 10th, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from JECONIAS WOOD, of Woods Town, Salem County, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man named JOHN M'DANIEL, who ſerved his time in Allen's Town, New-Jerſey; about thirty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, thick ſtout made: Had on when he went away, a blue coatee, ſpotted ſwanſkin under jacket, a pair of good buckſkin breeches, a good felt hat, and good ſhoes, but very likely may change them for old ones to get money to buy ſtrong drink which he is very much addicted to: He was ſeen yeſterday in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in Philadelphia work-houſe, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN MEREDITH, oppoſite ſaid work-houſe.

N.B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Greenwich Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 28, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of June next, and may be entered on the firſt of October,

THAT old accuſtomed INN, formerly kept by JOHN COMRON, deceaſed, known by the tavern called the Death of the Fox, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, lying on the great road leading from Glouceſter, and the ferries oppoſite Philadelphia, to Salem, Cumberland, Cape-May, &c. being within ten miles of Glouceſter, and fourteen miles of Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia; containing 198 acres of land and meadow, about 60 acres thereof cleared and within fence, the remainder well timbered; the land for the moſt part is very good, and produceth excellent crops of grain, and very good paſture; thereon is a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen and other out-houſes, a pump of good water before the door, barn and ſtables, a very good apple orchard, an excellent garden, with a conſiderable quantity of currant buſhes, off of which may be made ſeveral barrels of wine yearly. The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy, being within ſixty rods of an Engliſh church, about three miles of a friends meeting houſe, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing, on a good navigable creek, which makes it very convenient in getting ſpirits, wine, beer, oats, or any other neceſſary from Philadelphia on the ſhorteſt notice, and at a very ſmall expence. At which time and place attendance will be given, by

MARY SHAW, Executrix.
JACOB SPICER, Executor.

N. B. Part of the money only will be wanted at preſent.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch Highland lad, named ALLEN MORRISON, twenty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, long white hair, grey eyes, looks very ſour, dull ſkinned: Had on when he went away, a good beaver hat, blue broadcloth breeches, lined with ſhammy, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket with mettle buttons, an oznabrugs ſhirt, new ſhoes and ſtockings, his other cloaths uncertain: He may cut off his hair and change his cloaths, as it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with one of his ſhip-mates, that had on a white wig and black cloaths, a likely fellow.

Whoever takes him up and confines him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of

HENRY NEILL.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in this city, yeſterday the 28th inſtant, a roan horſe, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead and white legs, carries high, and moſtly paces; an old ſaddle, new girt, new curb bridle, and black reins; likewiſe ſtolen from a French gentleman, who lodges at the ſubſcribers, a gold watch, with a chaſed caſe, black ſilk ſtring, gold ſeal and key, and a ſmall gold fiſh; the name of the place where made Bourdeaux, but the maker's name unknown. The thief, who is the noted Doctor LOUIS a Frenchman, but ſpeaks alſo Engliſh, is a tall well made man, has a ſmooth and full face, wears his own hair, curled on both ſides of his head, and tied behind. He wears a ſuit of light blue cloth, and took with him a white frock, he has alſo with him ſeveral very good French books of phyſic and ſurgery; likewiſe a fine ſet of ſurgeons inſtruments. He has the ſcar of a cut over his left eye, and another ſmall ſcar in his upper lip, and dreſſes gentleman-like. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the goods be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SUSANNAH CRYDER.

N. B. He has travelled through Germany, Spain, France, Italy and England, and underſtands ſome German, Spaniſh and Italian, but ſpeaks Latin very well. He alſo took with him the ſilver hilt of a ſword, having taken off the blade on purpoſe.

CORNELIUS COOPER,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is removed from Philadelphia to the tavern known by the name of Robin Hood, on the Ridge or Williamſon Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and four miles from the city, where he purpoſes to keep the beſt entertainment for man and horſe; and as he hath laid himſelf out for that buſineſs, he hopes to meet with encouragement. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having good uſage, civil treatment, and the moſt hearty thanks of their humble ſervant,

C. COOPER.